THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH—MAY 2, 1845.

Antimasonic and Whig County Convention.

This is the time of year for issuing a call for our annual convention for the nomination of a ticket for county officers, to be supported at the general election in October. It is usual to hold the primary meetings on the last Saturday in May, and the Convention on the Wednesday following. This will bring the primary meetings on the last day of May, this year, and the Convention on the 4th of June. Will the person whose duty it is, see to the issue of this call at an early day.

We would also suggest to the candidates for nomination to the various offices, that a good plan for bringing their names before the public, and giving the people time to reflect upon them, would be to announce their intentions by an *advertisement* in the public prints. Frequently, when the Delegates meet to choose candidates they are unacquainted with the names and claims of the different aspirants. This plan would avoid that, and place all on somewhat of an equality.

THE RELIEF FUND.

This fund, the result of the benevolence of our fellow-countrymen, is steadily increasing, and we doubt not it will amount, including the donation of the State, to the handsome sum of $150 000.

The committee appointed to ascertain the losses and present situation of these sufferers who claim a portion of this relief, will close their labors this week. Those who wish to avail themselves of the relief offered by this fund, who have not yet presented their statement, should hasten to do so without delay. If they neglect this they cannot expect to share in the relief provided.

We have not learned that the committee of Councils have reported any plan for the distribution of this money, but we doubt not they have well and carefully matured something to present, when the proper time comes. We still hold to the opinion previously expressed, that after all cases of immediate necessity are removed, the money should be loaned to needy mechanics, and others, to enable them start their business again, and to assist in building up the city. It may be on a small interest, or without interest, at the discretion of the Committee, and such time given as will afford effectual relief. We firmly believe, more good will be done in this way, greater relief afforded, and the designs of the donors to relieve our distress permanently, be more fully realized.

When the money is returned to the city it can and should be faithfully set apart for benevolent objects—such as founding a fund for the relief of sister towns and cities in similar or other great calamities; for the building of an insane asylum, or an asylum for the blind and dumb, or a public hospital. Such a course will show the indomitable energy and industry of Pittsburgh; that with capital and time, our industry and perseverance has overcome our misfortune, and placed us on as firm footing as ever.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—The Charlottesville Advocate of Saturday last states that the measures adopted by the Faculty for suppressing the late riots, and banishing the authors thereof, have been successful, and that perfect tranquility has again been restored. The lectures of the institution were resumed on that morning. The course adopted by the Faculty for the restoration of order had met with the concurrence of the Board of Visiters.

We have surrendered a considerable portion of to-day's paper to the publication of the act to incorporate "The Pittsburgh Trust and Savings Company." We trust that the efforts to establish this institution may be successful. The capital acquired by its establishment would be of great advantage to our devastated city, and aid materially in its restoration.

Apart from this consideration, there are intrinsic advantages in the scheme which commend it to favor. The stock is within the reach of every one; it requires but the moderate sum of ten dollars, and the saving of fourteen cents a day to enable every one to become a participator in its advantages; the profits of these savings may either be withdrawn, or compounded as a principal at the election of the Stockholder. No matter how small may be these profits, they are semi-annually imbued with the principle of re-production. In this respect it affords a permanent, profitable, and constantly increasing employment of the small savings of the economical, which for want of such means of investment are too often unregarded and lost. It begets the habit of economy, by presenting to the economist the opportunity of making his smallest savings useful and productive. It affords a profitable employment for the money of orphans and other trust estates, which are now too often unproductive from the want of such means of investment as will allow of the prompt payment or composition of the accruing interest.

We have not space to devote to a further examination of the scheme; but in all its features we regard it as useful and practicable. We repeat our wishes for its full success.

The NEW YORK Courier & Enquirer, of Monday, states that up to Saturday evening, $16,000 had been subscribed in that city, and adds that in all probability, the sum collected, will reach $20,000.

DONATIONS.

Henry Earl, Esq., Treasurer of the Relief Fund, acknowledges the following receipts since our last report:

Citizens of Frankfort, Ky. and vicinity,	$35 00
Treasurer of Brady's Bend Iron Co.	$1000 00
Deal, Milligan & Burt, Phil.	375 00
Citizens of Washington City	1000 00
" Louisville,	469 30
J M Rodges, Boston,	100 00
W A McDowell, Louisville,	32 00
Citizens of Batimore twp. Silas D. & Jas. M Pryor,	30 00
1st. German Lutheran Church, Pitts.	29 62
Citizens of Greensburgh,	68 12
" Robinson twp.,	19 34
" Jefferson & Mifflin twp's,	73 00
Jas. G Palmer, Zanesville, O.,	10 00
Jas. W Bates, Cincinnati,	40 00
Gen. Brady, Detroit, per Rich. Biddle,	100 00
A stranger,	1 00
Citizens of Louisville, Ky.,	75 87
John P Chapin New Phil. O.,	5 00
Whole amount to this date	$49,053,14

NEW ORLEANS.—A meeting has been called in New Orleans, signed by a large number of citizens, to take measures for the relief of Pittsburgh.

☞ The amount collected in Baltimore for Pittsburgh, on last Tuesday, was, $9,984,44.

A letter from Louisville, dated 23rd ultimo, to a gentleman in Baltimore, says:

"We learn that the Hon. Mr. Smith, Secretary of State of Texas, was a passenger in the steamboat Express, from New Orleans, on his way to England, via Boston, by the next British steamer, which leaves on the 1st of May next.

RELIEF FOR PITTSBURGH.

The United States Gazette, of Tuesday last, states that the Philadelphia committee had authorized their treasurer, Mr. Toland, to transmit ten thousand dollars to Pittsburgh, which, with former remittances will make twenty-five thousand dollars. Philadelphia has laid Pittsburgh under perpetual obligation. Such sympathy and efficient benevolence must ever claim our liveliest gratitude.

The United States Gazette also publishes the following donations received by the Philadelphia Committee;

Persons employed on the Columbia Railroad,	$335 63
Do. do. in J. & D. Whetham's Rope Walks,	50 00
From Savery & Co, and persons employed in their Iron Works, Southwark,	116 50
Clinton street Presbyterian Church,	73 75
Scotch Presbyterian Church,	63 00
St. Philip de Neri, Southwark,	90 17
Emanuel Church, Holmesburg,	30 00
First German Reformed Church, Dr. Berg's,	91 35
Episcopal Church in Frankford, by Dr. Lamb,	7 50
Bethel Church, Sixth near Lombard st.,	61 28

The congregation of St. Thomas's (colored,) Episcopal Church, in South Fifth street, contribute $26,59 to the Pittsburgh sufferers.

The workmen in the Foundry of Messrs. Merrick & Town, Southwark, contribute $55 to the same object.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—The terrible earthquake in the city of Mexico on the 7th of April, must have exhibited an awful scene. An eye-witness says:

We were by chance upon the great square at the time, and we witnessed a spectacle not easily forgotten. In an instant the multitude, but a moment previous tranquil and listless were upon their knees praying to the Almighty and counting with anxiety the shocks which threatened to convert the most beautiful city in the New World into a vast theatre of ruins. The chains surrounding the portico were violently agitated; the flags of the pavement yawned open, the trees bent frightfully, the buildings and lofty edifices oscillated to and fro; the immense arrow which crowns the summit of the cathedral vibrated with astonishing rapidity. At 56 minutes past three the movement had ceased.

FROM JAMAICA.—The New Orleans Picayune contains Kingston news to the 31st ult. It is of considerable interest. Sugar had advanced 2s per cwt., in consequence of the proceedings in the British Parliament upon the sugar duty bill.

Herard, the ex-President of Hayti, left Jamaica upon his expediiton to regain the Chief Magistracy of the black republic on the 29th of March. He purchased the Columbian schooner La Granada for that object, and set sail with the Commissioners who had come to Jamaica to urge his return to Hayti. His destination is Port au Prince. Great excitement prevailed at Port au Prince, and preparations were on foot to prevent his landing. The schooner Fashion had just returned from that port, where she was not allowed even to land her cargo.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, of April 28, has the following later intelligence:

FROM St. DOMINGO.—We learn from Capt Wilson, of the brig Republic, just arrived from Port au Prince, which place he left the 14th instant, that ex-President Herard, in the schooner La Granada, had been seen off the south part of the island, and attacked one of the gun boats.—The whole coast was guarded by vessels and men, to prevent the ex-President and his adherents from landing. The Government called out all persons able to bear arms: the whole of that part of the island belonging to the Haytien Government was under martial law. Several of the adherents of Herard had been taken and shot; there was great excitement throughout the Island. Coffee was very scarce and high, on account of all the countrymen having been taken soldiers, and no person left to bring the coffee to market. The markets were glutted with American produce.

FROM BARBADOES.—The news is eight days later; and is contained in the following from the correspondence of the U. S. Gazette:—

BRIDGETON, March 30, 1845.

We are beginning to rally a little from the disastrous effects of the late terrible fire, and to look around for means of rebuilding the burnt portion of the city. Thanks to the prompt and generous sympathy of the inhabitants of the different English and French West India islands, our suffering poor have been somewhat relieved. The various Colonial Legislatures, as well as private individuals, have come forward with full and willing hands to relieve us in this the hour of our great need and affliction. Our country crops of sugar, &c. all look well, and promise a fair average for the coming year.

By the various arrivals from the United States, we are daily receiving ample supplies of the various building materials that are needed; and I am glad to perceive that they are in demand. I notice no change of import in articles of American produce.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

We received last night sufficient returns to authorize us to say that the Locofocos, as was foreseen by the internal divisions of the Whigs, have carried the Legislature of Virginia, which gives them a U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Rives.

The Congressional elections have resulted greatly to their advantage. The only Whig known to be elected is the Loudon district, but whether it is Pendleton or McCarty that is elected, is uncertain.—We think P. is elected. He has 300 majority and Prince William and Rappahannock to hear from.—*Balt. Patriot of Thursday*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The iron foundry of Messrs. CURRY & MILLER, on Ninth, between Main and Water streets, took fire on Saturday afternoon last, about half-past 2 o'clock, and was entirely destroyed, with its contents. The loss is estimated at $35,000 to the owners.

The engines, boilers, &c., of the new steamboat Richmond, launched about a week since, were in the foundry, nearly completed, and of course are damaged if not destroyed.

We understand that the origin of the fire is uncertain. It was first discovered in the pattern room. All the patterns belonging to the Foundry were destroyed.—*Louisville Courier of Monday.*

AN ACT to incorporate the Pittsburgh Trust and Savings Company.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That Harmar Denny, J. K. Morehead, Charles Shaler, Walter H. Lowrie, Thomas Bakewell, Morgan Robertson, Josiah King, Wilson M'Candless, Henry S. Magraw, John B. Butler, William Larimer, jr., Rody Patterson, John Small, William J. Howard, William H. Smith, John Morrison, James S. Craft, Reuben Miller, B. A. Fahnestock, Robert H. Hartley, William Eichbaum, William Gates, Edward D. Gazzam, William Kerr of St. Clair township, Alfred W. Marks, Dr. Robert Wilson, Daniel Negley, Moses Hampton, Orlando Metcalf, Thomas Williams, Christian Ihmsen, Edward Simpson, John Anderson, (founder) Samuel Jones, L. Wilmarth, George R. Riddle, Thomas Farley, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners, who, or any number of whom, are authorized to carry into effect, as soon as they may deem expedient, the establishment of a body corporate in the city of Pittsburgh to be known by the name of "The Pittsburgh Trust and Savings Company."

SECTION 2. It is the duty of said commissioners to procure books, in which they shall enter as follows, viz: "We whose names are hereunto subscribed, do promise to pay to the Pittsburgh Trust and Savings Institution, the sum of fifty dollars, for every share of stock in said institution, set opposite to our respective names, in such manner and proportions, in pursuance of an act of assembly entitled an act, &c. Witness our hands, the — day of — in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and —

SECTION 3. It shall also be lawful for the said commissioners to receive subscriptions to the stock of said corporation in the manner following, viz: "We whose names are hereunto subscribed, do promise to pay to the Pittsburgh Trust and Savings Institution, the sum of ten dollars for every share of stock in said institution, set opposite to our respective names, and also the sum of two dollars semi-monthly thereafter, upon every share so subscribed after the said company shall have become incorporated by letters patent and organized by the election of directors and officers, in conformity with the provisions of an act of assembly entitled an act, &c. Witness our hands the — day of —— in the year of Lord one thousand and — . And the said commissioners shall permit all persons, being citizens of the United States, and of lawful age, to become subscribers to the stock of said institution, upon the payment of ten dollars upon every share so subscribed: *Provided*, That the whole number of shares for which the said commissioners are authorized to receive subscription shall not exceed four thousand.

SECTION 4. When five hundred shares or more shall have been subscribed, and ten dollars on each share paid to the commissioners, the said commissioners, or any six of them, shall certify the same under oath or affirmation to the Governor of this commonwealth, and on the receipt of such certificate the Governor shall by letters patent under his hand and the seal of the commonwealth, create and erect the subscribers, and if the subscription be not full at the time, then those also who shall hereafter subscribe, to the the number of shares aforesaid into a body politic and corporate, by the name, style and title of "The Pittsburgh Trust and Savings Institution," and by the same name the subscribers shall have perpetual succession, and the privileges, franchises, and immunities incident to a corporation; may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all courts of record and elsewhere, may purchase, receive, have, hold and enjoy to them and their successors and assigns, lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods, chattels and all estate real, personal and mixed, of what kind or quality soever, subject however to the limitations and restrictions hereinafter mentioned, and the same from time to time, to sell, grant, mortgage, alien or dispose of, to make and have a common seal, and the same to alter and renew at pleasure, and generally to do all and singular, the matters and things which to them it shall lawfully appertain to do, for the well being of said corporation, and the due management and ordering of the business thereof; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as giving to the said corporation any banking priveleges, or any other liberties, privileges or franchises, but such as may be hereafter specifically set forth.

SECTION 5. For the management of the affairs of said corporation, nine directors shall be elected annually, by the stockholders of said company, the votes to be delivered in person, or by proxy, duly authorized, which directors shall appoint one of their number to be president, and shall respectively serve for one year, or until other directors be elected. The first election for directors of said corporation, shall take place within ten days after the date of the letters patent, and the annual elections thereafter, upon the fourth Monday of November in each year, but a failure to elect on the day specified, shall not invalidate an election held on any succeeding day: *Provided*, That ten days notice of the time of holding such election, shall be given in at least two newspapers published in the city of Pittsburgh.

SECTION 6. None but a stockholder who is a citizen of the United States, shall be a director or vote at any election for directors, either in person or by proxy, and all proxies shall be dated within sixty days before the day of each election. The number of votes to which each stockholder shall be entitled in voting, shall be as follows: for one share, and not more than five shares, one vote for each share; for every five shares above five, and not exceeding twenty shares, two votes; for every six shares above twenty, and not exceeding forty shares two votes, for every eight shares above forty and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; but no person, copartnership, or body politic, shall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes, and after the first election, no share or shares shall confer a right of voting unless the same shall have been held three calendar months before the day of election.

SECTION 7. The first named ten commissioners in this act, or any five of them, are hereby authorized to hold the first election for directors, and previous to every subsequent election, the directors shall appoint three stockholders, not directors, to be judges of said election, who shall conduct and regulate the same, after having severally taken and subscribed an oath or affirmation before some justice of the peace or alderman, well and faithfully and lawfully to conduct the election, and who, after the conclusion of the ballot shall decide and declare who are chosen directors.

SECTION 8. Not less than five directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, of whom the president shall always be one, except in case of sickness or necessary absence, in which case his place may be supplied by any other director, whom he by writing under his hand, may depute for that purpose, and in case the president shall not so depute, the board of directors may elect a director to act during the absence of the president.

SECTION 9. The capital stock of the said corporation may be loaned upon bonds, mortgages, promissory notes and bills of exchange; and dividends of the profits shall be made semi-annually, upon the days hereinafter mentioned, which dividends may, at the election of the respective stockholders, be paid to them, or to their order, or may be added to the amount of their respective shares of stock: *Provided*, That after one withdrawal of said dividend, no stockholder shall have the liberty of compounding as aforesaid, without the consent of the directors of said institution and providing that in case of a failure to withdraw said dividend, or to signify an election in respect to the same, such failure shall be deemed and taken as an instruction to compound said dividend, except in cases where dividends previously declared have been withdrawn.

SECTION 10. The said corporation may also receive deposits of money, and may pay any rate of interest not exceeding six per cent per annum upon such deposits, as may be determined by the directors, and may also receive upon trust, moneys, stocks, ground rents, mortgages and annuities, and may hold or dispose of the same, or the proceeds of the same, subject to the directions of the depositors, for which service a reasonable remuneration, according to the nature of the service, may be charged, and any orphans' court or other court of record within this commonwealth, may order and direct the deposit of any moneys or other estates hereinbefore mentioned, within their jurisdictions, with said company, upon which the said company shall pay interest, or for the discharge of the trust, receive such remuneration as may be agreed upon by said court and said company.

SECTION 11. When the annual income of an infant, lunatic, or other person, of whose estate the said company shall be guardian or trustee, shall exceed the sum allowed, or which may be sufficient for the education, maintenance and support of said infant, lunatic or other person, such surplus income shall be accumulated by said company for the benefit of said infant, lunatic or other person, by adding annually interest upon the whole as a new principal, the interest so to be allowed and added upon such accumulation, in no case to be less than four per cent per annum.

SECTION 12. The said corporation shall and may, whenever required so to do, issue certificates for the amount of all moneys deposited with them in trust, which certificates shall be assignable and transferable on the books of the institution, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President and directors.

SECTION 13. If less than four thousand shares of the said stock shall be subscribed, on the days and times appointed by the said commissioners for that purpose, the said corporation shall permit all persons, being citizens of the United States and of lawful age, to subscribe for the residue, upon the books of the company, but such subscribers shall pay upon each share, in addition to the ten dollars required to be paid upon such shares as shall have been subscribed upon the books of the commissioners, all subsequent instalments which have been called in and paid upon such shares, and interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amounts so paid in: *Provided*, That said corporation may retain one thousand shares for the investment of any moneys arising out of the estates of infants or lunatics which may be deposited for that purpose.

SECTION 14. The directors of said corporation shall have full power to ascertain and decide the time, manner and proportions in which the stockholders shall pay the money due upon their respective shares; and in case of the failure of any stockholder to pay at the times, and in the manner and proportions so ascertained and decided, to bring suit for the recovery of the same against the original subscribers to the stock or their assignees, which assignees shall be held liable as original purchasers, or to declare the same forfeited, after giving ten days notice, and after deducting from the amount of such share or shares, the proper cost and charges for such notice, and the further charge of five per centum for the use of the corporation, the residue shall be paid to such delinquent stockholder, and the share so held by him shall be thenceforth extinguished: *Provided*, That in case of the decease or lunacy of any subscriber to the stock mentioned in the second section of this act, and the failure of his heirs, devisees, executors, administrators or trustees, to pay the semi-monthly instalments thereon, the said stock shall not become forfeited or extinguished, but may be transferred and converted upon the books of the corporation into such stock as is mentioned in the first section of this act and shall be subject to all the incidents of the same.

SECTION 15. The capital stock of the said corporation shall always be transferable upon the books of the said corporation, to be kept for this purpose at its usual place of doing business, and at such other places not within the county of Allegheny as may be appointed by the directors.

SECTION 16. A general meeting of the stockholders for purposes relative to the institution, may at any time be called either by the board of directors, or by any number of stockholders owning one-twentieth part of the stock, on giving at least thirty days notice in two public newspapers published in Pittsburgh, and specifying in such notice the object or objects of such meeting. And there shall be a general meeting of the stockholders at the place of doing business or such other place as the directors may appoint, on the fourth Monday of November in each year, at which time the directors shall lay before them a general and particular statement of the affairs of the company.

SECTION 17. The lands, tenements and hereditaments which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, otherwise than in trust, shall be only such as shall be requisite for its immediate accommodation in transacting its business, and such as shall have been bona fide mortgaged to it by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts, previously contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased at sales upon judgments which have been obtained for such debts or purchased for the purpose of securing such debts. The said corporation shall not trade in any merchandize or goods, except such as may be really and truly pledged for money lent, and not redeemed in due time, or goods which may be the proceeds of its lands.

SECTION 18. The said corporation shall not be at liberty to purchase any stocks whatever, [otherwise than in the capacity of trustee] except their own stock, treasury notes, or public stock created by the government of the United States, or of the state of Pennsylvania.

SECTION 19. The board of directors shall fix and determine the compensation to be allowed to the president, and shall appoint an actuary and such other officers, clerks and persons as shall be necessary for transacting the business of the institution, and shall take from each such security as they may deem sufficient, and make to each a just compensation for his services. They may also make such by-laws for the government and well ordering of the institution as are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

SECTION 20. The said corporation shall declare a dividend out of the profits of its business upon the third Monday in May or November, after its organization by the election of directors and other officers, and upon every third Monday in May and November thereafter.

SECTION 21. It shall be the duty of the president and directors of said corporation to make out and publish in at least two of the public newspapers in the city of Pittsburgh, a statement of their affairs in the form of a regular account current, or in such form as may be hereafter prescribed by the legislature, as they shall stand upon the first Mondays of December and June in each year, specifying particularly the amount of their capital stock paid in; the amount of dividends compounded and added to such capital stock; the amount of deposits; cash in possession; the amount and nature of their loans, the value of their real estate; and all debts due by said corporation and their nature; and such other information as may be required of them, and which may enable the legislature to possess a correct knowledge of the condition and affairs of said institution, and such statement shall be transmitted under oath or affirmation of the president or actuary of said corporation to the auditor general, who shall, on the first Monday in January following, lay the same before the legislature. And the court of Quarter Sessions of the county of Allegheny is also authorized and empowered to appoint annually a competent person, who after being duly sworn or affirmed faithfully and carefully to discharge his duty, shall examine and report to said court the condition and resources of said institution, specifying the same in detail, and his opinion of the ability and integrity with which the affairs of the the corporation are conducted, of the prudence and safety of its investments, and the security afforded to those by whom its engagements are held. The expense of every investigation, so made, shall be defrayed by the said corporation.

SECTION 21. This charter shall continue in full force and effect until the second day of May one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and no longer, and if the privileges hereby granted shall at any time prove injurious to the public welfare, the legislature shall have power to alter or repeal this act.

CAPTAIN PENDLETON ACQUITTED.—The case of Jason L. Pendleton, Captain of the brig Montevideo, charged with being engaged in the slave trade on the coast of Africa, which by the law is piracy, and punishable with death, was brought to a close yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, by a verdict from the jury of acquittal. At the close of Mr. Glenn's speech, upon a prayer relative to points of law, the case was given to the jury without any further argument. The Court instructed the jury upon the evidence after which a verdict was rendered as above stated.

☞ There is one other case of a similar nature to be investigated before this tribunal. It is thought however, that the District Attorney will abandon it.—*Balt. Patriot of Wednesday.*

PITTSBURGH—MAY 3, 1845.

MEXICO AND ENGLAND.

Our cotemporary, the Pittsburgh Post, seems quite surprised that our relations with England attract so much attention, while the aspect of our affairs with Mexico excites far less interest.—Our neighbor seems to think the latter cause of disquietude the most important of the two, and remarks:

"Mexico, too, is our nearest neighbor. In a few weeks she *might* pour troops into our territory, and ships into our ports, while England is thousands of miles away, and cannot send an armament hither, without immense cost and extensive preparation. Yet, notwithstanding all these things, people are perfectly indifferent about Mexico, but quite anxious about England."

It appears to us that the Post is affected with mental blindness as regards England, when it thus compares her power of mischief with Mexico, and gives the preponderancy to the latter. Let us examine the statement a little. "Mexico is our nearest neighbor;" but is she as near as England for all effective purposes in war or peace? We have advices from London as late as from Mexico, and frequently later; and an army could be landed in this country from England, long before one could march from the interior of Mexico to our frontiers. But Mexico is not our nearest neighbor. Canada, a portion of the British dominions, is a great deal nearer, at our very doors, and already contains a veteran army, three or four times as large as the army of the United States, and a more formidable foe than any Mexico can ever present on our borders. Then there are the British dominions in the West India Islands, with their disciplined Black regiments, besides regular white soldiers. Those are much nearer to our long line of exposed southern coast, for all effective purposes, than any part of Mexico.

But Mexico can send "her ships into our ports, while England is thousands of miles away," says our cotemporary. But Mexico will have to build or buy ships before she can send them, as her little Navy would not stand for an hour before the force we already have in the Gulf; and if England is far away, her ships are not, as she takes care to keep a respectable naval force hovering round her possessions on our borders. Neither will it take such "immeuse cost and extensive preparation" for England to send an armament here, as the Post imagines. England has, at present, a standing army of about 100,000 men, and a navy, afloat and manned, four times as large as ours. She is at peace with all the world, and could turn her exclusive attention to active operation against this country. She could annoy us terribly without increasing her present force, or with but little additional expense, except for ammunition and the usual losses in war. The feeding and clothing of her army and navy she has to bear now.

We think, then, that it is not to be wondered at that the danger of a collision with England, even somewhat distant, excites more attention than the apprehension of an immediate war with Mexico. The latter power could only injure us indirectly, while the former would soon make her voice heard and her power felt all along our coasts and frontiers.

DONATIONS.

HENRY EARL, Esq., Treasurer of the Relief Fund acknowledges the following:

Dempsey, Rodgers & Co. Hanging Rock, per Bissels & Semple,	$30 00
Citizens of Annapolis, Md.	58 50
" New Castle, and vicinity, Delaware,	212 29
Pilots of Bay and River, Delaware,	100 00
Citizens of Philadelphia (additional)	10,000 00
do Boston,	10,000 00
do Zelienople,	47 00
R. C. Holmes, Speak's Mill, Ohio,	1 60
*Bethany Congregation, Allegheny co.	26 00
Whole amount,	$69,502 53

*Accompanied by provisions, &c.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS

This establishment, the first and only one of the kind in Pittsburgh, has been very successful for the few months since its institution, and has been removed to a more eligible, airy and pleasant situation on the bank of the Allegheny river. We visited it a few days ago and were highly gratified at the air of comfort and pleasant retirement it offers, while it has a full view of the river and all the bustle and liveliness of active business. On the first floor are a handsome suit of parlors, decently carpeted and furnished, where those patients who are able to walk about can sociably enjoy themselves or receive company; and the up per stories are fitted up for lodging rooms with the necessary comforts for invalids. A respectable female and her daughter has charge of the housekeeping, and every want of the inmates is promptly and kindly attended to.

But a limited number of patients were in the house when we visited it, all of whom were under treatment for diseases of the eye, for which Dr. SPEER, the senior physician of the establishment has become very justly celebrated. We examined several cases where operations had been performed for cataract, two of them congenital, all of which were highly successful, and afforded the greatest amount of satisfaction and pleasure to the patients themselves.

Other Surgical operations, and chronic diseases generally, are treated at this institution. Persons at a distance afflicted with disease, who wish to avail themselves of the skill and experience of an able occulist and surgeon, have offered to them in the "Hotel for Invalids" every thing they could desire; a retired, pleasant situation, and careful nursing, at a very moderate expense. It is not necessary for friends to accompany patients, as it is when they put up at ordinary hotels and private houses, as every want can be supplied as well as at home.

We deemed it our duty to say this much of the only institution of the kind in this part of the country, as we believe there are many who would gladly avail themselves of the privilege offered, were they aware of its existence. See advertisement.

PROPOSED DIVISION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

Those of our readers who scanned the doings of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which met in New York, in May last, in reference to the case of Bishop ANDREW, and have paid any attention to the controversy which has continued ever since, are aware that a Southern Convention met in Louisville, Ky., on the first of May, last Thursday.—This Convention, which is composed of regularly appointed delegates, from all the Conferences in the Slaveholding States, has been called to take into consideration the propriety of, and to adopt a plan for, the division of the Church into two entire and distinct religious bodies. The cause of this division is wholly and solely *slavery*, and is urged by Southern men, because their Northern brethren will not allow them as great latitude in the holding of human chattels as they desire.

As this is a most serious and important matter, not only to the large and respectable church in question, but to the whole country, not only in a religious but in a political point of view, as tending to snap asunder one of the strong cords which bind our Union together, we shall keep our readers advised of the doings of this convention, from time to time, and of its final decissions. Below we copy a pointed communication on the subject, from the Louisville Journal of May 2, and also a highly interesting letter from HENRY CLAY, on the same subject:

From the Louisville Journal.

We learn there is to convene in this city, the 1st day of May next, a large body of the preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, from the slaveholding States of the Union, for the avowed purpose of effecting a division of the government of that hitherto remarkably united and well identified community of Christians, and to accomplish a complete governmental and jurisdictional separation of those living within the Southern and Southwestern States, holding slaves, from those within the bounds of the Northern or Northwestern States of the Union, based alone upon the exciting subject of the right of the ministry and particularly the bishops to hold slaves.

We do not of course, know much of the origin of this contest, which is creating so great interest in that numerous religious community, and pretend not to designate its moral and religious tendencies upon that or any other body of Christians, or upon society in general. So far as it is properly considered as an ecclesiastical question, we disclaim any right or wish to meddle with it in any way.

But in view of the wide spread influence of that Church in every State, county and neighborhood in this vast Government; considering that heretofore, the citizen, dwelling upon the most distant shore of the Atlantic, or upon the confines of the lakes in the far North, being a member of that church was in faith, hope and charity, form of worship and government, from the days of Wesley, Coke, and Ashbury till now, entirely one, and thoroughly identified with the Methodists of each and every State, county and neighborhood of the American Union; and especially when we take into consideration the fretful excitement of the inhabitants generally of the slaveholding States, on the slave question, making it, in almost every important National matter, the paramount interest, constantly threatening to maintain it even at the hazard of the union of the States and of the Republic, we are led to inquire with much solicitude, into the political consequences likely to result from the doings of the convention alluded to, and, as citizens and friends of the American Union, ask to be more particularly informed as to the objects and designs of that body, when convened.

While, therefore, we would bespeak for its members the most cordial reception and hospitable entertainment by our citizens, during its session, we ask of them the most wise, discreet and patriotic reflection and deliberation, before the action is taken, involving interests so important and so universal.

From the Sommerville, (Tennesee) Reporter,

SOMMERVILLE, April, 1845.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It is known to those acquainted with the part I have acted in the controversy now agitating the Methodist church, that the main ground of my opposition to its division was its tendency to produce a dissolution of the Union.

I have argued this point in an article devoted exclusively to its consideration. I determined, however, previous to the publication of this article, to procure the opinions of the leaders of the two great political parties. To this end I addressed Mr. Polk and Mr. Clay the following queries:

"Will the division of the Methodist Episcopal Church into two separate organizations, (slavery being the cause of division, and the dividing line,) be likely to affect the civil connection between the slave and the non-slaveholding States?

'If so, will it strengthen or weaken the bonds of their Union?'

Mr. Polk has not answered me, but it will be seen by the perusal of the following letter, that my views are endorsed by the great name of Henry Clay. Will Methodist ministers, or Southern Methodist editors, call the sage of Ashland 'too young?'

Respectfully,
WM. A BOOTH.

ASHLAND, April 7, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—Our mutual friend, Mr. Mitchell, of Frankfort, delivered to me the day before yesterday your letter, with several publications under your name, in regard to the unfortunate controversy which has arisen in the Methodist Episcopal church of the United States, all of which I have attentively perused. You desire an expression of my opinion on certain inquiries communicated in your letter.

I have long entertained for that church sentiments of profound esteem and regard, and I have the happiness of numbering among its members, some of the best friends I have in the world. I will add, with great truth, that I have witnessed with great satisfaction, the flourishing condition of the church, and the good sense and wisdom which have generally characterized the administration of its affairs, as far as I have observed it.

It was therefore with the deepest regret that I heard, in the course of the past year, of the danger of a division of the church, in consequence of a difference of opinion existing on the delicate and unhappy subject of slavery. A division, for such a cause, would be an event greatly to be deplored both on account of the church itself and its political tendency. Indeed, scarcely any public occurrence has happened, for a long time, that gave me so much real concern and pain as the menaced separation of the church, throwing all the free States on one side, and all the slave States on the other.

I will not say that such a separation would necessarily produce a dissolution of the political union of these States; but the example would be fraught with imminent danger, and, in co-operation with other causes unfortunately existing, its tendency on the stability of the confederacy would be perilous and alarming.

Entertaining these views, it would afford me the highest satisfaction to hear of an adjustment of the controversy, a reconciliation between the opposing parties in the church, and the preservation of its unity.

I limit myself to the political aspect of the subject, without expressing any opinion on either of the plans of compromise and settlement which have been published, which I could not do without exposing myself to improper imputations.

With fervent hopes and wishes that some arrangement of the difficulty may be devised and agreed upon, which shall preserve the church in union and harmony,

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

DR. W. A. BOOTH.

HO! FOR THE OREGON.—The Missouri and Illinois papers almost daily bring us information of parties setting out for Oregon. The last Burlington Hawk Eye says that a company numbering about two hundred persons from Desmoines and Lee counties, in Iowa, started last week for Oregon, and that in a few days another company of about forty wagons, would start from Hackleman's settlement, in that territory. This is the best possible way in which our Government can settle the Oregon question. Leave it alone, and it will settle itself in a few years by the rush of population from our shores beyond the Rocky Mountains. An American population will soon make it an American territory, and be strong enough to protect itself against all enemies. If, therefore, our Government acts wisely, it will do more to encourage emigration. During the present year, thousands of emigrants will go from our shores to the Oregon. Such Legislation as the House of Representatives was guilty of last year, will retard both the settlement of the territory and the vexed question growing out of its joint occupancy by the two Governments. This was the ground assumed in Congress two years since, by the most distinguished of both parties, and particularly by Mr. Calhoun.—*N. Y. Express.*

The New York Evening Gazette of Tuesday afternoon last, says:

"The Mexican news have produced an effect upon the stock market, and all descriptions are down, more or less, this morning.

Real estate, too, we hear, is much affected, and sales, within a day or two, are by no means as easily made as heretofore. This is but the beginning."

Rev. Mr. LINN has instituted suit against FERDINAND KENNETT and SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL, Esqrs., growing out of the assault of the first named gentleman upon Mr. LINN, on Saturday last. Mr Churchill had no other agency than being present at the time of the castigation, as the friend of Mr. K. Damages are laid at twenty-five thousand dollars. Messrs. POLK and MCPHERSON are Attorneys of Record.—*St. Louis Republican, April 24.*

ACCIDENT.—The bridge across the Loyalhannah, between Youngstown and Ligonier, broke down on Monday last whilst a six horse team was passing over it. The wagon and the wheel horses were precipitated into the creek and one of the horses was instantly killed. The loading was leather, which was considerably damaged by the water.

The accident was occasioned by a defect in some of the timbers which were of poplar and had become rotten.—*Greensburgh Intel.*

From the Mercer Luminary.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Mercer, was held at the court house, on Monday evening, April 28; to adopt measures for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Pittsburgh. Joseph Sykes was called to the chair, and L. Weaver appointed Secretary.

A. W. Foster, Esq., submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted—

WHEREAS, The citizens of this town and vicinity learned with feelings of commiseration, of the sudden and fearful calamity which on the 10th inst. prostrated in a few hours the most valuable portion of the city of Pittsburgh; destroying, in many instances, the hard earned means of many years, turning as it were in a moment thousands of our fellow-beings from happy homes and the enjoyment of competence, to poverty and destitution; and regarding it as our duty to cast our mite, small as it may be, into this treasury of relief which has been so nobly contributed to by almost every portion of our common country:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, to solicit contributions from our citizens, and remit the same to the Mayor of Pittsburgh, to be appropriated to the relief of the sufferers.

Resolved, That said committee be authorized to fix upon a suitable depot for the receipt of produce from those who may be inclined to join in this good work—and superintend the transportation thereof.

The following committee was appointed under the first resolution.—Wm. F. Clark, F. B. Hubbard, James Denniston, R. Hanna and A. W. Foster.

On motion, adjourned.

J. SYKES, Pres't.

L. Weaver Sec'y.

BOSTON, April 28, 1845.

To His HONOR THE MAYOR of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania:

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure in informing you that the General Committee of the citizens of Boston for the relief of the Sufferers by the late Fire in your city have directed me to authorise you to draw upon me for the further sum of Ten Thousand Dollars which I accordingly do. Your draft for the above amount shall be duly honored.

Respectfully yours,
J. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR.—The writer has been waiting for some time, for some move of the citizens of this County, in relation to affording some relief to the sufferers. True in some districts much has been done, whilst others look on admiring the kind donations from abroad.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

☞"The Pittsburgh Gazette" is published Daily, Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets.* The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less, One insertion	$0 50
" " " Two insertions	0 75
" " " Three insertions	1 00
" " " Three months	3 00
" " " Six months	6 00
" " " Twelve months	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

For five lines, or less, One year	$20 00
" " " Six months	5 00

PITTSBURGH, MAY 6, 1845.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

We regret to see, in a portion of the public press, particularly that portion which supports the present national administration, a spirit of bullying and bluster in reference to our critical relations with England. Instead of trying to calm and pacify the public mind, and promote a disposition to settle the difficulty by treaty, there is an effort to increase the excitement, by inflaming the passions of the multitude. Among the mass of our people, there is a latent dislike of England, and a slumbering desire to humble the pride of our old enemy in two wars, and it requires but a little breeze to blow this hidden volcano into a flame.—A war with England, for a just cause, would doubtless be very popular among the mass of our people,—among many a war for any cause would meet with favor,—and those who court popularity will display an extraordinary amount of blustering patriotism, in the early stages of our quarrel, in order to propitiate the good will of the multitude But this is neither a Christian nor a patriotic view of the matter. War should be avoided by every honorable means, and there are many ways of settling greater difficulties than those we have with England, besides resorting to the dread result of a bloody war. The following paragraph from the New York Courier, is in the proper tone:

"So long as we are at Peace with England, it is the imperative duty of the Press and of every honest man in the country to do his utmost consistently with National honor, to preserve that peace. And if our people are in error with regard to the true character of our claims in the pending controversy, or if their rulers or mischievous demagogues, endeavor to mislead them by making false issues, or setting up claims not based upon truth and justice, it is one of the gravest duties which ever devolved upon an independent Press, boldly and manfully to put forth the truth, regardless of the imputations which such a course may call forth from corrupt and venal sources.—But once involved in a war—the question having finally been brought to the test of arms—then it becomes the paramount duty of every Press and every citizen, to stand by the Country regardless of consequences."

The Montreal Courier notices the effect produced by the news received by the Caledonia in the United States, and speaks with approbation of the efforts made by the best portion of the American press to soothe, instead of irritating, the angry feelings excited by the controversy. With regard to the dispute itself, and its probable issue, the Courier says it is clear that the British Parliament, without distinction of party, are pledged to the people upon this question. Should the Whigs regain power there, the only effect would be to hasten the *denouement*. The same paper adds:—

"The course of the British nation is now plain;—they will not concede one inch of that territory to which they believe themselves entitled, and it only remains for the American people to see whether the Oregon Territory is worth going to war for—for war, and an immediate and most vigorous one, will be the certain consequence of one move in that direction.—If, therefore, our neighbours are inclined to fight, we recommend them to lose no time in putting on their armor; for we can tell them that such is the present efficient state of the English Navy and Arsenals, that in less than a month a hundred and fifty men of war would be on their coasts."

The Courier avows itself decidedly opposed to war between the two countries, as being against the feeling of the age, and in every way inexpedient; but at the same time it insists that the responsibility of provoking it must rest upon the United States.

We cannot understand from the Courier how much of Oregon is claimed by England, but it talks very much as if she claimed the whole of it. If this is the case war is inevitable. The people of this country will no more relinquish their right to the Columbia river, and the territory immediately bordering on it and south of it, than they will their right to the territory of Iowa, or one of the old states. But if England is satisfied with a slice along the Northern part of Oregon, on the Russian line, that is another matter. We had better negociate with her amicably, and yield her a strip of what is of but little value to us, and may be important to her, rather than go to war about it.

CURIOSITY HUNTERS.—Passing along the streets in the "Burnt District," a common sight is a little squad of persons here and there, and sometimes a solitary individual, collecting curiosities, originated by the ever memorable *hurricane of fire* which swept over this city on the 10th of April. Passing up Wood street, yesterday, we discovered quite a number of persons breaking up solid blocks of what was originally tin-plate, but which by the action of the fire had become so completely united, as to destroy, in the centre of the masses, all appearance of its original character; having all the appearance, at the fractures, of cast-steel. Around the surface of the masses, the sheets of tin could be separated, being burnt to a cinder. Masses of window glass are also found completely melted together, in which the thickness of each pane can still be distinguished. Iron spikes and nails in large masses are found, with all the outer surface burnt to a cinder, so that it can be crumbled to pieces with the fingers, while in the centre a small portion of the original iron remains, like a piece of wire. Immense piles of sugar, also burnt to a cinder, are excavated in the cellars with crowbars, having very much the appearance of burnt cork, and about as light.

It would be impossible to describe, in a small space, all the curiosities which are found in the Burnt District, caused by the action of the intense heat which consumed our city. It is a pity that a public collection cannot be made, to be preserved as a memorial of the most terrible catastrophe which ever befel any city in this country.

☞Prof. Morse, by means of his magnetic telegraph, has long had in view the practicability of connecting this continent with Europe, by reeling off from and to abrupt shores any amount of wire; 10,000 miles if it were necessary—having covered more thickly the extremities liable to injury from attrition, and the whole secured from the corrosive effects of sea water. Any danger, he says, of the wire parting from its own weight in sinking is obviated by the supporting power of the water and the wire already sunken.

MORE EMIGRANTS.—The Julia Chouteau brought up to St. Louis on the 28th ult., from New Orleans 267 emigrants, mostly Mormons, bound for the holy city of Nauvoo! This makes about 700 within a few weeks. Where is this fanaticism to end!

HURRICANE IN THE WEST.

A tremendous hurricane occurred in the vicinity of Chicago on Friday, the 25th ult. It extended from the lake shore to Fox river, sweeping every thing in its course. One account says that from Chicago to Naperville, about 30 miles, every building was either blown down or otherwise damaged. The path of the hurricane was about five miles in width. Some lives were lost, and a great amount of property destroyed.

The hurricane was also equally destructive and terrific in South-western Michigan. The Niles Republican of Saturday the 26th ult. has numerous particulars hastily thrown together. There were two tempests, one in the afternoon and the other in the evening of Thursday the 24th. Niles was but slightly affected, the storm passing to the North. Several houses and barns, however, were unroofed, chimneys thrown down, many windows blown in, and fences prostrated. The brick house of Wm. Coffin, four miles north, was unroofed, walls partly demolished, and Mrs. Coffin severely injured by falling bricks. Two buildings occupied by families of the name of Ives, were unroofed and one of them blown into pieces. The shop, barn and smokehouse of Mr. Broadhurst, was blown down and his dwelling unroofed; also, the dwelling and shop of J. N. Pennell, and the barn of J. F. Porter. All these and many others are in the vicinity of Niles. The same effects were experienced in Whitmanville and Cassopolis.

The tornado was most severe in two paths, one about 30 rods and the other about 10 rods wide. Hail stones as large as hen's eggs are said to have fallen thick and fast. Many cattle and horses have been killed. A hog weighing 200 pounds was taken up and carried over a fence some 30 feet, and then rolled over and over. The timber has suffered greatly.

The same storm with equal violence extended to Northern Indiana. The Laporte Whig says:

"At Michigan City, during the storm, the Warehouse of Messrs. C. B. & L. Blair, was struck by lightning, and a man by the name of Luke Murray, in the building at the time, was killed, and another was badly hurt.

Near New Buffalo, a saw mill, owned by Mr. Ross, was blown down.

On Door Prairie, about four miles from Laporte, a barn owned by Mr. Daniel Brown, of this place, and occupied by Mr. Hawkins, was struck with lightning, and burned with its contents.

The road between this place and Michigan City is literally strewed with fallen timber. Fences are prostrated, and in many places barns unroofed.

Fears are entertained for the shipping on Lake Michigan. Two vessels left Michigan City harbor on Thursday, before the storm."

The Hail Storm.—A storm of hail swept over the South half of this county yesterday afternoon. At White Pigeon and Mottville it destroyed all the growing fruit and broke most of the glass except on the West and North sides of dwelling houses. The hail stones are said to have been as large as hickory nuts.—*Centreville Rep.*

☞Hurricanes have been very prevalent of late. The St. Louis New Era, of April 26th, gives the following description of a hurricane on the Mississippi river:

"ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER DR. FRANKLIN.—About dark, evening before last, the steamer Dr. Franklin was overtaken by a severe hurricane a few miles above Ste. Genevieve, as she was coming up. The force of the wind tore off her larboard railing, awning, &c., attached to the ladies' cabin, bursted open several of the state room doors, and literally tore to pieces five or six berths. The cabin panneling and inside work was also much injured by being split, as well as the hurricane roof, which was parted from the cabin in several places. The storm was so severe that for several moments all was given up as lost, and great consternation and confusion prevailed amongst the passengers on board; but fortunately no one was injured. At the time of the severest blow, supper was being served in the main cabin, and nearly all the passengers were at the table; to this fortunate circumstance may be attributed the lucky escape of all.

The hurricane is thought to have swept all before it on shore, as a number of trees were blown into the river. The steamer Alexander Scott lay to under the bluffs above where the storm crossed the river, and was untouched by it. It is thought not to have exceeded half a mile in width."

We also learn from the New Era, that the same storm extended from Cape Girardeau to some distance above Ste. Genevieve; broken and uprooted trees were seen all along the banks between the two places.

The steamer *West Wind* was caught in the storm near the Cape; she lost the pilot's sleeping house overboard.

The *Queen of the West* was driven on a bar at Devil's Island, and it is supposed lost all the empty barrels on her decks overboard; it is believed that she afterwards succeeded in getting off the bar. The *Plymouth* was also in the hurricane, but weathered the storm in the middle of the river, being unable to land without damage. The *Alexander Scott* passed down without receiving any material injury.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

The following is the Proclamation of President JONES, convening the Congress of Texas to take into consideration the proposition of the Congress of the United States for annexing that country to this:

By the President of the Republic of Texas.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, since the close of the last Session of Congress, a Joint Resolution respecting the Annexation of Texas to the United States, has, by their Congress been adopted, authorizing the President of the United States to select the alternative of two certain propositions contained in the said Joint Resolution as the basis for consumating the proposed annexation:

And, whereas, the President of the United States selected the first and second sections of the Resolutions as such basis, and notified this Government thereof.

[Here follow the Resolutions passed by the United States Congress for the Annexation of Texas.]

And, whereas, the premises, requiring the solemn deliberation and action of the Representatives of the people, form an extraordinary occasion for convening the Congress of the Republic;

Therefore, be it known that I, ANSON JONES, President of the Republic of Texas, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution, do, by these presents, require that the Senators and Representatives to the Congress of this Republic, shall assemble in special session, at the Town of Washington, in the County of Washington, on *Monday, the sixteenth day of June* next ensuing, then and there to receive such communications as may be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of Texas.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the Republic to be hereunto affixed. Done at the town of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our [L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and of the Independence of the Republic the tenth.

ANSON JONES.

By the President:

EBN'R ALLEN, Acting Secretary of State.

MORE PENNSYLVANIA EMIGRANTS.—The steamer Bridgewater arrived yesterday from Pittsburgh with 207 more of the colony which is settling near Hannibal in this State; it is said that between six hundred and one thousand more are to come out during the present year.—*St. Louis New Era.*

HORRIBLE MURDER AND ESCAPE OF THE MURDERER.—"We learn from indubitable authority," says the Richmond Star, "that Mrs Holloway, wife of Mr.——Holloway, of Person county, who was once a member of our Legislature, having prevailed on her husband one day last week, to tie the hands of one of their negro women, beat and tortured her to death. It is said she heated a pan handle red hot and ran it down the negro's throat, besides burning her lips to a crisp. This horrid tale, about the burning, seems too incredible to be believed, and we mention it, on the authority of rumor, without vouching for its accuracy. The negro was privately buried eight feet deep in an obscure place, and Mr. and Mrs. Holloway, made their escape to parts unknown to their neighbors, doubtless to Texas. Whether Mr. Holloway was accessary to the murder further than to tie the negro, we arenot apprized."

From the Phil. U. S. Gazette of Friday.

THE WAR MEETING.

Among the amusing scenes yesterday, being the first of May, was the meeting in the State House yard, called of

"The Citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, desirous to repeal the aggressive pretensions of the British Ministry, as recently proclaimed in both their Houses of Parliament, and to uphold the Chief Magistrate of the American Union, in his determination to maintain inviolate the territorial rights and national honor of the American people."

Every body knew that there had been a quarrel about the preliminary meeting, and that the battle would be re-fought in electing officers. About four minutes before 4 o'clock, two gentlemen, known to be of opposite factions, viz: Col. R. M. Lee, and Col. A. Cummings, mounted the stage, when immediately Col. Cummings pressed forward, and nominated Thomas McCully, Esq. for President. At once Col. Lee nominated the Hon. C. J. Ingersoll for President. The stage was immediately crowded, and in the front rank were Col. R. M. Lee, and B. H. Brewster, Esq., the former heading the Dallas faction, and the latter heading the Buchanan faction. It was announced amid contradictions, that Mr. McCully was elected President, and some resolutions were exhibited, and, perhaps read by Mr. Brewster.—Then commenced a scene of shouting and shoving, groaning and clapping, such as we have not seen for years; and once or twice the leaders of each faction were tumbled off the stage to the manifest delight of the multitude.

There seemed to be some good nature operating in the ludicrous mess. Col. Lee asked his party to move to the other side, but none removed; whereupon Col. Cummings jeered him with his inability to stir the people. "They don't go at any rate," said the gallant Colonel Lee.

There was a time of confusion such as we have no power to describe. After this scene had continued for about an hour and a quarter, while the leaders were huzzaing and groaning by turns, bowing to the audience and attempting to speak, Col. Page, who is counted one of the Dallas side, and also denominated by his opponents "one of the old Hunkers," presented himself at the northwest corner of the stage, the south being the front, and commenced speaking. There were not many to hear, and none to groan; and he seemed to have gained a triumph by being able to speak, when Mr. Brewster took advantage of the diversion, got Mr. McCully to put the question on the resolutions of the young Democracy, and pronounced them carried. Immediately that party declared itself triumphant, and adjourned.

Col. Page continued to speak. Mr. Stoever had been called to preside over what we may in order to avoid giving offensive epithets, call the northwestern portion of the meeting. Mr. Ingersoll having declined.

Several persons spoke, and at last, Mr. Kelly addressed the meeting—we could not hear what he said.

Of course, no person thought of poor Mr. Polk, except as the disposer of office, and all this hubbub, instead of having any thing to do with Oregon, Texas, Mexico or Great Britain, was about the offices in the gift of the Executive.

So far as it regards a war with Great Britain, the convocation must have been tremendous for that country. Should the whole meet the ears of Queen Victoria, in her present delicate situation, it is difficult to say what will be result.

The proceedings of the meeting will, of course, be published in the Democratic papers this morning, and we should not be astonished, if something should come from it.

As it was, Mr. Brewster and Col. Lee got great credit for their perseverance, and we may add good nature. What else they will get, we cannot say.

The truth is, that the whole was a contest between two factions of the loco foco party, in which the young democracy may be said to have got their resolutions through the first.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., the plantation of the heirs of the late Judge Rhea, on Thompson's Creek, in the parish of East Feliciana, was visited by a wild and desolating hurricane, which left death and havoc in its train. The account was brought to Clinton by a slave belonging to the plantation. He reports that every building on the place, was laid prostrate, and the trees in its course were topped as though an axe had been used. The overseer with the negroes and plough horses, were at work in an adjacent field, and sought refuge under the Gin house upon the approach of the storm. The fancied protection proved instant death.—The house was blown down burying amid its ruins the overseer, Mr. Beverly Phelps, a young, industrious and highly meritorious young man, and seven of the negroes, killing instantaneously the overseer and three negroes, and badly wounding four other negroes, some of whom had their legs, and others their arms broke. The course of the tornado is not known, it is presumed, however, that its passage has caused even a greater loss of life and limb and destruction of property than has been as yet ascertained.—*New Orleans Bee, April 24.*

PITTSBURGH.—The beautiful fable of the Phœnix, which, after it was burnt, sprang from its ashes brighter and more glorious than ever, seems in a fair way to meet with application in the case of our countrymen of Pittsburgh. Despair finds no resting place among them. Activity, energy, and the resolution which shrinks not from looking disaster full in the face, and ascertaining its character in its most hideous extent, have never been exemplified in a more striking or more edifying form. Already the misfortune is half forgotten in the eagerness to repair it. Far from sitting down, with hands folded, and mourning over what is now beyond the reach of remedy, our countrymen seem not to give a thought to the past. Every thing is bustle, life and activity. *Rochester Democrat.*

DONATIONS.

HENRY EARL, Esq., Treasurer of the Relief Fund, acknowledges the following:

Bethany Congregation, Fayette twp,	$26 00
Bethel Congregation, Up. St. Clair twp,	3 00
Messrs. Cotton & Code,	32 00
Citizens of Trenton, N. J.,	457 96
Baptist Church, Allegheny city,	5 00
Dr Bruce's Church, Pittsburgh,	82 07
German Congregation, Birmingham,	50 20
2nd School District Jefferson twp.	36 00
Citizens of New York,	20000 00
" Maysville, Ky.,	500 00
Hebrew Benevolent Society, Cin.,	50 00
Citizens of New Orleans,	2500 00
Workmen in Norris' Locomotive Engine shop Phiadelphia,	53 97
Citizens of Fall River, Massachusetts,	1340 00
Caleb M. Matthews, New Castle, Henry Co, Ky.,	5 00
Whole amount,	$94,663,73

HON. ASHBEL SMITH.—We learn from the *Civilian* that this gentleman, whose recent arrival here speculation attributed to various causes, has been re-appointed Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas to England and France, and was journeying thither when he passed this place. The office of Secretary of State, made vacant by this appointment, will be filled by the Hon. Ebenezer Allen, now Attorney General.—*New Orleans Bee.*

From the New Orleans Bee of April 25.

RELIEF MEETING.

At a meeting held last evening at the Arcade, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of affording relief to the sufferers by the late fire at Pittsburgh, on motion of Major J. A. Beard, the following officers were unanimously chosen:

President—Hon. JOSIAH BALDWIN.

Vice Presidents,—Thos. Gibb Morgan, J. A. Maybin, J. W. Zacharie, Gen'l John Lewis, Geo. Strawbridge, Wm. Montgomery, J. Neville, John Hagan, Wm. E. Leverich, Jno. R. Shaw, James Robb, A. G. Wilson, James Saul, P. Conroy, Jr., James Gasquet, James P. Freret, Col. Cuvellier, James Dick, Chas. Dauney, S. J. Peters, C. Bullitt, J. Cuvellier, Wm. C. C. Claiborne, James M'Gregor, M. M. Cohen, F. La Sere, Gen'l Wm. De Buys, D. F. Burthe, M. Musson.

Secretaries,—First Municipality, S. Herrmann. Second Municipality, G. C. Lawrason, Third Municipality, J. R. Vienne.

On motion of Major Beard, a Committee composed of the following gentlemen were appointed to draft resolutions:

H. W. Palfrey, N. N. Wilkinson, D. Thompson, Mark Walton, Col. C. Doane, J. A. Beard, N. Emerson, E. W. Moise, Dr. Thos. Hunt and Jno. Goodin.

During the absence of the Committee, the meeting was briefly and eloquently addressed by R. N. Ogden, and M. M. Cohen, Esqrs.

H. Palfrey, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A calamity has befallen the City of Pittsburgh, which, from the wide-spread ruin and the distress it has occasioned, has no parallel in the annals of our country, and particularly when the small size and wealth of the place are taken into view, as compared with our large cities on the seaboard; and

WHEREAS, in such an extensive conflagration, there must be hundreds even among those unaccustomed to pecuniary distress, who have literally lost their all, and are totally deprived of all means of shelter or support, to their distressed and destitute families to whom immediate relief is necessary; and

WHEREAS, the citizens of New Orleans, who are justly distinguished for their liberal and active benevolence on such occasions, feel, most deeply, the heart-rending event which has befallen their fellow-citizens of Pittsburgh, and are most anxious to aid in relieving their present distress; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a general committee of 50 from the several municipalities with power to add to their numbers, for the purpose of collecting contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the late conflagration at Pittsburgh, and that the said committees be urged to enter without delay upon the duties of their appointment, and to pay over the collections as received into the hands of the Cashier of the Bank of Louisiana, who is hereby authorized to act as Treasurer,

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting remit the funds collected as fast as they are received, either to the Mayor of Pittsburgh or to such person or Committee in that City as may have been duly appointed to receive and distribute contributions.

Resolved, That the citizens be requested also to make contributions in clothing and other articles essential to comfort, and that the preceding committees designate in the public prints the places in each municipality where such contributions may be sent, which shall also be forwarded by the Chairman of this meeting.

RELIEF MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Erie was held at the Court House, on Thursday the 24th inst., and organized by calling the Hon. Burgess, Charles W. Kelso, Esq., to preside.

The object of the meeting was stated by the Hon. Thos. H. Sill, and with some appropriate remarks he submitted a motion to appoint a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting in relation to the object specified, together with a short address to the citizens of the county.

The Hon. Thos. H. Sill, John H. Walker and James C. Marshall, Esqs., were appointed, and having retired prepared an address and resolutions.

The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That we entertain the most sincere and heartfelt sympathy for our friends and fellow citizens of the city of Pittsburgh, on account of the overwhelming calamity with which their flourishing city has been visited, and that the Burgess be requested to communicate the same, together with the proceedings to the Mayor of that city.

Resolved, That while we deeply sympathise with our fellow citizens of that city, we feel it to be our duty not only as members of the same Christian community, but as citizens of the same Commonwealth, and inhabitants of a sister town, to contribute, according to our ability to their comfort and relief.

Resolved, That in addition to the committees appointed for this borough, it be earnestly recommended to our fellow citizens throughout the country, to meet, in their several school districts, for the purpose of appointing committees and taking such other measures as they may think proper to raise contributions for the same purpose.

Resolved, That a depository of all donations in provision, clothes, and other articles that may be contributed from the town or county, be provided in this borough, such articles to be forwarded in the manner hereinafter mentioned,

Resolved, That the Burgess be requested to act as treasurer for all the moneys collected: and that he be requested to forward the same, together with such other articles as may be contributed, to the proper authorities of the city of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH—MAY 7, 1845.

MORE MORMON FANATICISM.

Very few of our readers we pesume are aware that Pittsburgh is the centre of a very important and extensive branch of the Mormon delusion, and that Grand Councils, and Conventions and Quorums are held here, and that a semi-monthly paper is published. The head of this branch of these modern impostors is SIDNEY RIGDON, who was well known in this region, as a Baptist preacher, before he united his fortunes with those of JOE SMITH. Since the death of the latter, RIGDON has fallen out with the "Council of Twelve," who now rule at Nauvoo, and was forcibly compelled to leave the "city of thieves." We do not understand exactly the nature of the quarrel, but believe that RIGDON, who was one of the three members of the High Presidency,—JOE and HIRAM SMITH, being the other two,—on the death of the Smiths, considered himself of the highest power and authority among the 'Saints.' The 'Council of Twelve,' the next in authority, not relishing this, usurped the supreme power, asserting that as the quorum of Presidents was broken, it could not be restored. They therefore expelled RIGDON, and have maintained their power to the present. Many of the "Saints," however, have rallied around RIGDON, who has established himself in this city, and has lately received so many *new* revelations that he bids fair to rival Joe Smith himself.

A friend has given us a copy of the Mormon paper published in this city, which is called the "Messenger and Advocate," of date May 1st, from which we learn that a "Conference of the Church of Christ," as it is denominated, has been held in this city, commencing on the 6th of April, and ending on the 11th. By this "Conference," the "Kingdom of God," as these fanatics say, was organized in this city. From a portion of the proceedings of this body we append a few extracts, to show our readers that quite as strange things are enacted in this enlightened age as ever took place in the darkest eras. On Monday, the 7th of April, the "Kingdom of God" was organized, and the editor does not forget to tell us, it was the very day on which the great earthquake took place in the city of Mexico. On Wednesday, the 9th, the following extraordinary proceedings are said to have taken place:

"Wednesday Afternoon, 2 o'clock.

"Conference met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by Austin Cowles; the first presidency and the high Quorum entered and took their seats. President Rigdon arose and read Hymn on page 104, "Arise, arise, with joy survey," which was sung by the conference.

After which, President Rigdon said, since the commencement of this conference, I have had one unceasing desire, deep and intense, that was, to have the matter forever put at rest, whether God would accept our work.—The Spirit whispered to me this morning to set apart some brethren, and consecrate them to God, in a room in my own house, which I did; (which was the reason I was not with you this morning,) and after the washing and anointing, and the Patriarchial seal, as the Lord had directed me, we kneeled, and in solemn prayer we asked God to accept the work we had done; during the time of prayer there appeared over our heads, in the room, a ray of light forming a hollow square, inside of which, stood a company of heavenly messengers, each with a banner in his hand, with their eyes looking downward upon us, their countenances expressive of the deep interest they felt in what was then passing on the earth; there also appeared heavenly messengers on horseback with crowns upon their heads, and plumes floating in the air, dressed in glorious attire, until like Elisha, we cried in our hearts, "the chariots of Israel, and the horsemen thereof;" even my little son of fourteen years of age saw the vision, and gazed with great astonishment, saying, that he thought his imagination was running away with him, after which we arose and lifted our hands to heaven in holy convocation to God, at which time, it was shown an angel in heaven registering the acceptance of our work, and the decree of the Great God, that the kingdom is ours, and we shall prevail; my anxieties, therefore, in relation to our work in organizing the kingdom, and the acceptance of that organization, by our heavenly Father, is now forever at rest.

Elder Wm. E. McLellin, then arose and bore testimony to the manifestation of the power of God in the heavenly vision; he then gave the substance of a revelation given this morning relative to the opening ceremony of the consecration; after which he kneeled and dedicated the conference by prayer. He then arose, and said, brethren, I wish to say some things to you which will benefit you on the present occasion; he set forth in a clear manner, the principles which constitute the fulness of human happiness, giving much important instruction in relation to it,

President Rigdon then proceeded to ordain Hiram Falk and Curtis Hodges to the office of High Priests. After which several bottles of oil were presented and consecrated to the Lord.

The next day, April 10th, ever memorable on account of our *Great Fire*, was spent in "washings" and annointings," and "consecrations" &c., until noon. In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the "Conference" met again. At this time the fire was raging in fearful sublimity. We here copy the proceedings of that afternoon, together with the notice taken of the fire, that our readers may know to whom they are indebted, according to these men, that the fire was stayed;

"The washing and anointing was continued until all the official members present were annointed. After having finished the anointing, president Rigdon read a hymn which was sung; after which all the quorums took their seats in proper order, to receive their Patriarchal seal. The Patriarch then proceeded to place his Seal upon their heads, sealing upon them all the promises and prophesyings pronounced upon them, during their washing and anointing, commencing with the quorum of the Twelve; next in order came the presidents of the Stake at Pittsburgh, and the High Council. After these quorums had received their Patriarchal Seal, the Conference adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Benediction by President S. Rigdon."

This was the afternoon of the great fire which desolated our city. While we were thus organizing the Kingdom of our God, and consecrating the officers thereof, to the Most High, our city was fast laying in ruins by the violence of fire; and our friends and neighbors in the midst of sorrow, distress and confusion, were flying for their lives, amidst the ragings of the devouring elements, to places of safety, and leaving their all to perish in the common ruin. In the closing prayer, for the adjournment, president Rigdon presented before the Lord the deep distress and great calamity which was then befalling the inhabitants of the city; presenting before the heavens the widow and the fatherless, and the sufferings and deep afflictions that were overwhelming our city; praying God to stay the violence of fire, that our whole city be not laid in ruins—in which prayer the Conference joined with all the feelings of their soul. During this prayer, an escort of heavenly messengers that had hovered around us during the time of this Conference, were seen leaving the room, the course of the wind was instantly changed, and the violence of the flames were stayed "and our city saved from an entire overthrow."

So, these fanatics quietly pursued their mummeries while the city was consuming. The claims of humanity, the terrible sublimity of the spectacle, could not withdraw them from the practice of their impious ceremonies. Our citizens would have thanked them to have sent their "escort of heavenly messengers" a little sooner, and not have waited until the fairest part of our city was laid in ashes, and many lives had fallen a sacrifice to the devouring element.

Our readers are probably disgusted with what we have already given them of this specimen of the sad weakness and knavery of human nature. On the last day of the session of this body, each day of which was made up of blasphemous mummery, it was ordained that the Patriarch should have *fifty cents* for each blessing he delivered, He did not forget the means of 'raising the wind,' The following is also gravely told:

"Wm. E. McLellin then arose, and related to the conference the substance of a revelation given to himself and Joseph M. Cole, on last evening, while in their room at the house of president S. Rigdon, after having offered up solemn prayer to God, which was relative to the bones of the said Joseph M. Cole; it having been shown in a previous vision, that brother Cole should be slain before the coming of the Savior. The revelation had required on the part of brother McLellin, that he should enter into a covenant with brother Cole to carry his bones with him, as the bones of Joseph were carried out of Egypt, until the kingdom of God should meet Jesus upon mount Olivet; that there his bones might, with the bones of his brother and namesake, who was carried thither out of Egypt, come forth together in the morn of the resurrection, to partake in the triumph and glories of the kingdom of God."

Our readers will bear with us, if we copy the closing proceedings of this famous convocation. After various proceedings are related, among which are the confirming of "two sisters" who had been baptized the evening previous, the account proceeds:

The Book of Mormon was then received as the *word of God*, by the unanimous vote of the Conference.

The Book of Doctrine and Covenants was also received *as a revelation from God*, containing the pattern for the organization of his Church, by the unanimous vote of the Conference.

The Conference then stood upon their feet, with their hands lifted to heaven, and received the holy convocation, presenting the covenants which they had entered into, before God, and all the work they had done, asking God to register it in heaven, and place his seal of approbation upon the great work they had done before him; which the Lord did, and bore testimony by his Spirit, that he had accepted their work, and placed his seal upon it.

Elder J. M. Cole then related to the Conference a vision of heaven, shown to him last fall, giving a history of all the important events which shall transpire in the world until the Savior comes.

Conference adjourned to meet in this city, on the 6th of April, 1846.

Business Capacity of Pittsburgh.

We are sorry to learn that an impression prevails abroad to a considerable extent, that goods of various kinds cannot be had in Pittsburgh; that, owing to the fire, stocks are both short and high. This is an exceedingly erroneous impression. Notwithstanding the fire, there were enough goods left in the city of every description, to meet all immediate demands, and those merchants who lost their stocks have generally recruited since the calamity. Merchants and dealers from the country may depend upon our word, when we tell them that they can find in Pittsburgh, every description of our manufactures in abundance, together with extensive stocks of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Drugs, Shoes, &c., and as cheap as before the fire, unless the same description of goods have advanced in the east. The fire has made no difference in the price of goods, and our market now offers a very abundant supply. Will our country brethren notice this!

HANDSOMELY DONE.—A letter from Lexing-Ky., to a gentleman in this place, in speaking of Mr. CLAY, says:

"He (Mr. Clay) has been largely in debt, but within the last week his entire indebtedness, (amounting to near $30,000) was cancelled, and his notes delivered to him from Bank! The great man was deeply affected and asked who had done this thing. 'We know not,' was the reply, "the money was deposited to your credit, and your notes are cancelled. It need not concern you who did it; it was not your enemies.' "—(Somerville Reporter.)

The N. York Tribune gives this explanation of the circumstances of the case: Mr. Clay, who has not, for many years, incurred nor owed a debt on his own account, had involved himself by endorsing for a relative who had become deeply embarrassed and failed. The debts came upon Mr. Clay to such an extent that his property must have been swept away to pay them. The circumstances came to the knowledge of some of Mr. Clay's Political friends and admirers, (few of whom knew him personally,) and they quietly subscribed the sum necessary to relieve him from embarrassment. The first intimation he had of it was by the return of his cancelled notes.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

The National Intelligencer, in noticing the transfer of the *Globe* establishment, at Washington city, to Messrs. RITCHIE & HEISS, and the change of name, to the "*Daily Union*," all brought about by the will of the President, has a very interesting history of the Press at Washington, and the origin of a "Government Press." From the time of the establishment of the National Intelligencer, in 1799, to the close of the administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in March 1829, a period of thirty years, that paper had a very considerable share of the confidence of the government, but it had none of the character of a government press; it had only a reasonable share of the government printing, and no attempt was ever made to control its opinions. In fact no *Government Press*, to be the official exponent of the opinions of the Executive, had been called into existence. The advent of Gen. JACKSON changed the order of things in this as in many other matters. This part of the Intelligencer's article, as being of peculiar interest we copy;

On the 4th of March, 1829, came into power Gen. Andrew Jackson, with "Victory!" inscribed on his banner, and on that of his followers, "To the victors belong the spoils!" And here, once for all, in citing this memorable avowal of a revolting principle, let us say that we mean by our frequent recurrence to it no particular disparagement to its author; rather considering him entitled to credit for the honesty and courage which induced him freely to avow a principle which all his political associates hold in common and put in practice on all occasions. In regard to every thing connected with the press, this principle was put into instantaneous operation at the seat of government on the arrival of Gen. Jackson. All public advertising, all printing for the Executive offices, &c., was directed to be transferred to the *United States Telegraph*, a journal established in this city for the purpose of opposing Mr. Adams' administration, and promoting the election of Gen. Jackson.

Thus was first established, in this city, that anomaly, *a government press.*

The monopoly thus created was enjoyed by *the Telegraph* for about two years, when, its Editor siding with Mr. Calhoun in his quarrel with Gen. Jackson, *the Globe*, which had previously sprung into existence as a fellow-laborer of the Telegraph, became the recognised organ of the Administration. The first of the subjoined notices withdraws all concealment from the fact, hitherto only guessed at, that *the Globe, "had its origin in the will of Gen. Jackson,"* and disoloses the further fact that the transfer of that paper by the late proprietors into other hands is not a deliberate and meditated purpose of their own, but *"a sacrifice" which they were "called upon to make"* to offended political power.

The second of these notices shows that this transfer of the "Globe" to new hands was considered a *government affair*, rather than a personal transaction between the individuals buying and selling. The President was consulted, and he communicated with General Jackson on the subject; and it seems the old Chieftain first advised the President "to take the Globe *as his organ*, ann Mr. Blair as *its editor*;" and then, only three days afterwards, upon further information, advised the proprietors "to sell out the Globe to prevent distraction and division in the Democratic party;" urging them again, in a third letter, to "sell out and save the Democratic party."

The late "Globe," therefore, as the organ of the Government, has been victimized to a political necessity. So odious had it become to certain "Democrats," by its resisting the scheme to put down Mr. Van Buren, that, to avoid the application of the bowstring by the authors of that intrigue, it has actually committed a *felo de se*. Departing this life, it has transferred its habiliments to him who was the leading instrument in the prostration of Mr. Van Buren; and thus has come into existence the "Union," as the organ of President Polk,

With regard to the new paper, we are happy that there *is*, at least, a paper to which we *can* look with confidence as representing, on all public questions, the views of the Administration. We shall no longer be at a loss to know what are really the opinions and intentions of the President. All these we shall learn through "his organ," the newly established "government paper." In commenting upon its statements or arguments, we shall, as we trust our friends will, deal with it impersonally; considering it the exponent of the views of the President and his official advisers, holding the venerable Editor to no other responsibility than that of a correct exposition of them. Should he, indeed, ever attempt a freer flight, he has before him, in the fate of the "Globe," but a type of the destiny which probably awaits the "Union."

THE "BIG RUMOR."—the Washington Union (the organ) notices the rumors about Oregon and Mr. Van Buren having been offered the mission to England, and says:

We have a brief answer to all this. We understand that the mission to London has been offered to Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina; and this is the first time we ever heard the high name of Mr. Van Buren associated with such an appointment. We are satisfied that the report is unfounded, and that it can only tend to make improper impressions on the public mind.

The steamer *Balloon*, sunk a few days ago on Missouri river, arrived here on Saturday. She will be pulled on the docks and undergo a thorough repairing, and in a short time will again be ready for service. "Better luck next time."

The steamer *Ohio*, from Weston, reports the Missouri river falling at that point and below, and 4 feet water on Smith's bar.—*St. Louis Rep.*

From the Louisville Journal.

METHODIST CONVENTION.

The following is not intended as a report of the doings of the convention now in session in this city, but merely a sketch of its prominent proceedings. I make this explicit preliminary, lest I should be misunderstood.

The convention met at 9 o'clock, May 1, at the Fourth street Methodist Church, and, on motion of Dr. Capers, Rev. Dr. Lovick Pierce, of Georgia, was called to the chair, who, after some appropriate remarks, setting forth the necessity of recogn

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH—MAY 8, 1845.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Antimasonic and Whig Committee of Correspondence for the County of Allegheny, held in Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1845, it was

"*Resolved*, That the Chairman be empowered to issue his call to the Antimasonic and Whig party of this County, to assemble in primary meetings at the usual time and places, to appoint delegates to a County Convention, to meet at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first Wednesday in June next, to place candidates in nomination to be supported by the said party, at the general election in October."

In pursuance with the above resolution, and of the usages of the party, the Democratic Antimasons and Whigs of the townships, (Pitt excepted,) will meet at the usual places for holding primary meetings, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M., and those of the Wards and Boroughs and Pitt township, between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M. on SATURDAY, the 31st of May, 1845, and elect two persons in each election district, as delegates to a County Convention to meet at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, to put in nomination suitable candidates to be supported by the party at the general election in October next.

JOHN J. MUSE, Chairman
May 5, 1845. *of the Committee of Correspondence.*

"PITTSBURGH MORMONISM."

We use this term in contradistinction to "Nauvoo Mormonism," as it differs in some essential particulars, and is probably the more dangerous fanaticism of the two. We yesterday gave some account of the institution of the Church of the Pittsburgh branch of this modern heresy, but since then, through the politeness of some of the Mormon leaders, we have been put in possession of a copy of each number of their periodical issued since Sidney Rigdon made his head quarters here, last November. From these documents we have gleaned some additional facts, which may prove of some interest to our readers.

The Conference which was held in this city last month, was convened by a call from Sidney Rigdon. It was numerously attended, and resulted in the establishment of a branch of Mormonism entirely distinct from that at Nauvoo, and under a different name. That is called the "Church of the Latter Day Saints"—this is denominated "the Church of Christ." They both, however acknowledge the "Book of Mormon" and the "Book of Covenants" as the Word of God, and as of equal authority with the Bible. The principal difference between them is, that the Pittsburgh Mormons, to their credit be it spoken, repudiate and abjure the "spiritual wife system," the dogma that "it is sometimes lawful to lie," and assert the duty of obedience to the laws of the land.

The Government of the two sects is very similar. The principal legislative body is called the "Quorum of Seventy-Three." This quorum is composed of those who have been ordained "prophets, priests and kings unto God." This quorum is now full, in the Pittsburgh branch, and sixty-two were present at the late Conference.

The highest executive officer is called the "First President." Sidney Rigdon enjoys this office, and the manner in which he attained it, is so curious that we cannot but copy the account of it from the "Messenger" of the 15th of April. After the new Church had been organized, and the Quorum of Seventy-Three" was full and had received the charge of the institutor, President Rigdon, who had been ordained by the Prophet Joe Smith himself, the account proceeds:

"The President then said—the quorum was now full—was organized agreeably to the pattern of heaven, and he had now so far done what God had commanded him, he therefore surrendered the control and management of the kingdom of God into their hands. I now throw myself into your arms. Now, what relation *shall I sustain to this kingdom? What office shall I hold?*

Whereupon Elder Joseph M. Cole arose and nominated Sidney Rigdon as first president of this kingdom and church, and to stand as *prophet, seer, revelator and translator*, to this church and kingdom of Christ of the last days, which was seconded. The vote was put by W. E. McLellin, one of the Secretaries, and carried by a unanimous vote, every member of the quorum standing on his feet. It was then put to the whole church, and was carried in the affirmative, without one dissenting voice."

The new "First President" was then consecrated by each member of the Quorum coming forward, and taking him by the hand, and making a solemn pledge to "stand by him and his family in all righteousness before God until the time of the end," and until they shall "meet the Son of God, on Mount Olivet, and the earth is redeemed." The "Messenger" says the scene was of a most impressive character.

United with the "First President" are two others, making what is called the "President's Quorum," the highest Court in the church. This is the quorum to which Rigdon belonged in Nauvoo, when Joe Smith was First President. The other bodies are the "Quorum of Twelve," the "High Council," the "Quorum of Elders,"&c., almost too numerous to mention.

However, we have not time or inclination to pursue our inquiries into the government of this extraordinary sect of religious enthusiasts farther. The inglorious rise, and wonderful progress of this fanaticism, are, however, subjects for profound inquiry and philosophic research. Scarcely any thing parallel can be found in ancient or modern times, except it may be in Mohammedanism. Too little attention has been paid to this heresy by the religious public. It is, as far as we can learn, spreading further and more widely than people generally imagine.

Scientific Convention.—A Scientific Convention met at New Haven, Conn., on Thursday last. Among the distinguished savans present were, Dr. Barrett, Middletown; Prof. Silliman, New Haven; J. D. Danna, do; J. D. Whelpley, do; Prof. C. U. Shepard, do; Dr. J. Bacon, Boston; J. E. Teschemaker, do; Francis Alger, do; Dr. Chas. T. Jackson, Boston; Dr. D. Humphrey Storer, do; Prof. C. Dewey, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. Stephen Reed, Lancaster; Prof. J. Johnson, Middletown; Prof. J. R. Loomis, Waterville, Me.; Prof. H. D. Rogers, Phil.; Prof. J. W. Bimly, West Point; Prof. H. H. Halderman, Phil.; Prof. John H. Redfield, N. Y.

Professors Locke, Renwick, Hale and Rogers are daily expected.

Prof. Dewey, of Rochester, N. Y., presided.

During the first day's sittings Prof. Silliman announced that he had received a valuable paper from Mr. Weld, an English gentleman, who has charge of the Mount Savage Iron Works in Allegheny County, Maryland.

RELIEF FROM OHIO.

The amount of donations mentioned in the following letters, has been received by Mr. Osborne, of this city, who, at the request of the donors, will dispense their bounty himself:

Circleville, May 3, 1845.

Mr. T. G. Osborne, Dear Sir:—On the 18th inst. we shipped two boxes of clothing, &c., collected by our Ladies, who are always first in every good work. They are marked to your address, for the sufferers by the fire.

Above we hand you H. Lawrence, Cashier's draft at sight, on Cashier Western Bank, Philadelphia, for two hundred dollars, for the same purpose; subscribed by a few of our citizens,

We do not know what arrangements have been made for the distribution of funds, &c., for this purpose, but the greater part, if not all the contributors, would be pleased if you could be the dispenser of our small contributions. We however send it for the purpose specified, knowing it will be rightly appropriated.

Very truly your friends,

DODDRIDGE & CO.

The Monongahela Bridge.—We inadvertently neglected to state yesterday, that the Directors of the Monongahela Bridge, have resolved to rebuild this structure, destroyed by the late fire, on the Wire Suspension plan. The contract has been given to Mr. John A. Roebling, who has given such general satisfaction in his construction of the Wire Suspension Aqueduct across the Allegheny, at this city. The work will be commenced immediately.

The *Oregon Question* continues to occupy a good deal of the attention of the intelligent and reflective portion of the press. The National Intelligencer cannot see any reason why we should not continue to *negociate*. If our claim was originally disputable enough to our assenting or consenting to negociate, there has nothing occurred to alter our relations, or to preclude us from continuing our efforts to settle the controversy by negociation. The Baltimore American fears the worst from the fact, "*that a war policy is the policy of the present Administration.*" That paper, speaking of the war character of the Locofoco party, says:

Look at the tone of the journals. If war is deprecated, if peaceful counsels are urged, if the precipitate action of the Government, as manifested by the passage of the Oregon Bill in the House, is deplored—forthwith the cry of "British influence" is raised. All who express a wish that the difficulty with England may be settled by negociations, by compromise or arbitration are denounced as belonging to the 'British party.' We refer to tone and style of speaking as indicative of a tempest which is likely to overbear all present distinctions of parties. No doubt the leaders at the head of the administration would be very glad if they could make all this end, as it began, in bluster.—For all purposes of party use the war cry would be all the better if it went no farther than words. But England, it seems, is disposed to bring matters to a serious issue; and words are to be regarded as the prelude to deeds.

From the Louisville Journal.

METHODIST CONVENTION.

Friday Morning, May 2.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, Dr. Pierce in the chair. The usual devotional exercises were led by Dr. Capers. The roll being called, several delegates who had arrived since yesterday, presented their testimonials and were admitted to their seats. The journal of yesterday was read, amended and approved, when the Rev. J. Early presented the following report, which was adopted, viz:

The committee appointed to consider the propriety of employing a reporter, beg leave to offer the following resolution as embodying their views on the subject:

Resolved, That W. M. Wightman, L. M. Lee, and J. B. McFerrin be a committee to prepare a full and correct synopsis of the proceedings of the convention, and furnish the editors of the Louisville Journal a copy each day, at 9 o'clock, P. M., for publication the next morning, and that they be authorized to employ any assistance they may deem necessary at the expense of the convention.

Bishops Soule, Andrew and Morris appeared in the convention and took seats in the alter.—At the suggestion of the Chairman, who intimated that the convention were waiting with some degree of solicitude to know the decision of our venerable superintendents—

Bishop Soule rose and, in the most impressive manner, addressed the convention, giving his conclusions in relation to the invitation of the convention made yesterday requesting the bishops to preside over the deliberations of the convention.

He said that he arose on this occasion with feelings more solmn than he had ever before known. The occasion was one of surpassing interest and solemnity. He felt most sensible the impression of what important results their deliberations and decisions would have throughout the country, and also the deepest interest for their welfare. He hoped that they would conduct their business with the greatest deliberation, with all that pareness of heart, moderation of temper, and regard to results which should characterise them as devoted Christians and followers of God. He hoped they would follow out that excellent lesson: "Do all things as in the immediate presence of God."

The opinion he had formed after the proceedings of the late general conference, as to its results upon the unity of the body, was made thoughtfully and with much consideration.—Nothing had transpired to change his convictions. And however deeply he might regret the result, he was nevertheless fully confident that a division of the church in the United States was inevitable. He expressed the hope that the convention would not only exhibit a a laudable example of moderation and forbearance, but would keep strictly within the limits and provisions of the "plan of separation" which had been adopted by the last general conference with such great unanimity. For himself he stood upon the basis of Methodism as it was laid down in the book of Discipline.—From that rock he never intended to be moved. With respect to the kind and cordial invitation they had given him, on yesterday, to preside over the convention, he begged to say, after having calmly and carefully weighed the subject in all its bearings and consequences, that he would accept it. His excellent colleague, Bishop Andrew, was of the same mind, They felt they should only perform the duty they owed the church in so doing. Their excellent and worthy colleague, Bishop Morris, for reasons perfectly satisfactory, and which he (Bishop Soule) considered altogether right, declined participating in the duties of the chair. He trusted that every thing would be done in that spirit which would be acceptable in the sight of God, and instrumental in the salvation of the souls of them.

At the close of the Bishop's remarks, Dr. Pierce arose and conducted the venerable man to the chair.

Rev. J. Early offered the following resolution which after some remarks from Drs. Smith and Bascom, was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of two members from each annual conference, represented in this convention, be appointed, whose duty it shall be, to take into consideratton the propriety and necessity of a Southern organization, according to the plan of separation, adopted by the late general conference, together with the acts of the several annual conferences, and report the best method of securing the contemplated object in the appointment of this convention.

The following names were reported by the delegates of the several conferences as constituting the committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION,

Kentucky Conference.—H. B. Bascom and Edward Stevenson.

Missouri Conference,—Wm. Patton and Andrew Monroe.

Holston Conference,—T. K. Catlett and T. Stringfield.

Virginia Conference,—J. Early and W. A. Smith.

North Carolina Conference,—H. G. Leigh and P. Doub.

Memphis Conference.—G. W. D. Harris and M. Brock.

Tennessee Conference.—R. Paine and F. E. Pitts.

Mississippi Conference.—W. Winans and B. M. Drake.

Arkansas Conference,—John Harrel and J. F. Truslow.

Indian Mission Conference,—E. T. Perry and D. Cummings.

South Carolina Conference.—W. Capers and W. M. Wightman.

Georgia Conference.—G. F. Pierce and A. B. Longstreet.

Florida Conference.—T. C. Benning and P. Smith.

Alabama Conference.—I. Hamilton and J. Boring.

Texas Conferenee,—Francis Wilson and L. Fowler,

Several delegates appeared, presented their certificates, and took their seats.

Dr. Capers offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of one member from each delegation be appointed to prepare a plan to be recommended to the several annual conferences, represented in this convention, for the management and support of missions connected with said conferences and the said committee be instructed to report within the next eight days.

Various documents in reference to a division of the Church, from different societies and official meetings of the church, were then presented to the convention, and all referred to the Committee on Organization.

The remaining time of the morning session was devoted to the solemn exercises of religious devotion, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Capers. The venerable Wm. Burke and Bishop Morris each addressed the throne of grace in a fervant and appropriate manner. The doxology sung, the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Soule, when the convention adjourned till Saturday at half past 8 o'clock.

PITTSBURGH,

The committee on Pittsburgh Sufferers will hold their last meeting in Independence Hall this day, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Persons having bills against the Committee, will do well to present them for payment immediately. After to-day, contributions may be handed to Mr. Toland, Mr. Morris, or Mr. Chandler.

Among the sums received on Saturday, were: From the John Hancock Society, $6 05
From the New Jerusalem Church, Frankford, by its Pastor, Rev. James Sutton, 15 00
From the Pupils of Jefferson Grammar School, 8 07

The amount collected amounts to about $33,000.

In New York the collections are, thus far, $22,000.—*U. S. Gazette.*

FROM NASSAU, N. P.

By the arrival yesterday of the schooner Andrew Gray, Capt. Dukehart, from Nassau, N. P. were received files of the Royal Gazette and Observer, to the 24th ult.

There had been no recent shipwrecks on the Bahama coast.

Two persons lost their lives at Nassau, on the 13th ult by the upsetting of a boat, a Mr. Fleishman, a dentist, of New York, and a Mr. Devalier of Nassau. Mr. F. had engaged his passage in a vessel which sailed a few days previous for the United States, but was accidentally left,

The French barque, Marie and Pauline, J Lazaritury, master, from Aux Cayes, with a cargo of logwood, put into Nassau in distress, she having been on shore on the Reef of Heneaugua, on the 11th ult. She was got off by throwing over a part of her cargo, and discharging a portion in lighters,

Advices have been received at Nassau from St. Domingo to the 8th ult., which state that that Island was in as disturbed a state as ever, if not more so, the native black population not being altogether satisfied with the present government of affairs there, their desire being, if possible, to expel the colored and whites from the Island altogether.—*Charleston Courier, May 1,*

COLEMAN'S PIANO.

An interesting anecdote is told by a correspondent of the True Sun, in connexion with the "Æolian Attachment" of Mr. Coleman, who recently died at Saratoga, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. He found in England that the piano forte manufacturers would not commit themselves in regard to his invention until it had been tried and approved of by Thalberg, the great performer. The general remark, in reply to his application, was, "wait till Thalberg comes," and "if Thalberg thinks so and so," &c., until the very name of Thalberg became hateful. At length the important moment arrived when Thalberg was to pronounce upon the invention. 'Benedict, himself no mean performer, sat down and played in his best style; but in the midst of a splendid *sonata* Thalberg laid his hand upon his arm, and with a not very gentle push, said, "get off that stool."—Then seating himself, he dashed out in his inimitable style, and continued to play for some time, electrifying Coleman and the other auditors with an entirely new application of the invention.—Suddenly he stopped, and turning to Benedict, requested him to get a certain piece of Beethoven's from the library. This was done and Thalberg played it through. Then, striking the instrument with his hand and pointing to the music, he said, "*This* is the very instrument Beethoven had in his mind when he wrote that music! *It never has been played before!*" The next day Coleman sold his patent right for a sum that enabled him to take his place among millionaires.

The Dairyman's Daughter,—The following interesting incident is related by a correspondent of the Montreal Harbinger:

During the visit of the allied sovereigns to England about thirty years ago, they visited Portsmouth, and in the dockyard of Portsea a circumstance occurred, trivial in itself, but pregnant with consequences which eternity alone will fully develope. The emperor of Russia, whilst standing on the balcony of the tower which overlooks the dockyard and commands an extensive prospect of the surrounding country, was accosted with great courtesy by a gentleman in black, who offered his Majesty the use of his telescope, and gave him all the information he desired as to the surrounding objects. This gentleman was the Rev. Legh Richmond, the author of the "Dairyman's Daughter," a tract now known in all quarters of the globe.

On returning home, the good man, revolving the events of the day, resolved on testifying his respect for the emperor by sending him a copy of his tract, and accompanying it by a reference in writing, to the unexpected meeting on the dockyard tower. It was sent accordingly, and on the Emperor's return from Russia, acknowledged by the present from his Majesty of a handsome diamond ring. The tract was given to the Princess M., by her translated into the Russian language, and a large edition of it published at his Majesty's expense, for circulation through the empire. This led to a correspondence betwixt the Princess and the author, and this again to her translation and composition of many other tracts, multitudes of which have been and are still scattered in all directions of that land. This was to the Princess a labor of love.

There was an arrival at New Orleans on the 27th ult. from Matamoras, Mexico, which brought verbal information that 300 troops had been despatched to the Brassos, and 400 to the mouth of the river at Matamoras, to afford protection to the inhabitants in case of emergency. No other news,

OFFICIAL.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts into the Treasury during the quarter ending the 31st ult., were, as nearly as can be ascertained—

From Customs,	$6,375,575 71
" Lands,	485,532 20
" Miscellaneous sources,	20,000 00
	$6,881,107 91

The expenditures during the same period have been—viz:

Civil list, Miscellaneous and Foreign Intercourse,	$1,708,407	96
On account of army, $1,131,826	56	
Indian Department, 52,930	07	
Fortifications, 86,412	50	
Pensions, 1,406,199	19	
	2,667,368	32
Navy,	1,578,631	00
Interest on the public debt,	38,062	71
Reimbursement of Loan of 1841,	4,912,686	94
" " 1843,	400,000	00
Reimbursemet and interest of Treasury notes,	841,048	05
	$41,126.203	97

R. J. WALKER, Secretary of Treasury.

Treasury Department, April 31, 1845.

☞ We are authorised to announce the name of MOSES WARD as a candidate for nomination for the office of Register, to be supported by the Whigs and Antimasons at the next election. myS-d&wtc*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that letters of administration on the Estate of Major Wm. Shaw, late of Versailles Township, Allegheny County, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber by the Register of said county. Persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased will present them legally authenticated, and persons indebted will please to call upon the subscriber, residing in Versailles Township, and settle their respective accounts.

may9-w6t* DAVID SHAW, Administrator.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR MAY, 1845.
F. LORENZ. ..... J. MAY. ..... GEO. OGDEN.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1845

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots ..... 3½@3¾
Pearls ..... 4@4½
Scorchings ..... 3@3½
Saleratus ..... 4½@4¾
Ale—₱ bbl.
XX Ale ..... —@7.00
Common ..... —@6.00
Axles—₱ lb.
Axles ..... 8@9
Beans—₱ bushel.
Common ..... 75@87
Small white ..... 1,00@1.25
Bristles—₱ lb
American ..... 33@40
Batting—₱ lb.
Superior ..... —@9
Common ..... —@7
Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size ..... 2.25@2.37
Small size ..... —@—
Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow ..... 25@27
Blooms—₱ ton.
Blooms ..... 60.00@64,00
Brooms—₱ dozen.
Merchantable ..... 1.00@1.50
Shaker ..... 2.00@2.25
Barks—₱ cord.
Chestnut Oak ..... —@1.00
Black Oak ..... —@3.00
Hemlock ..... 2,50@3.00
Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river ..... —@—
From wagon ..... —@—
Cotton—₱ lb.
Tennessee & Alabama 5½@7
Chocolate—₱ lb.
Number 1 ..... 10@11
Cocoa, prepared ..... @22
Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped ..... —@8
Pittsburgh Star ..... 20@—
Cincinnati do ..... —@21
Sperm, best brands ..... @33
Do inferior ..... @30
Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—₱ lb.
No. 5 to 10 ..... @15
" 11 to 13 ..... 15@16
" 14 ..... @17
Increasing 1½ cts. ₱ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—₱ dozen
No. 5 to 8 ..... @—
" 6 to 7 ..... @—
" 7 to 8 ..... @—
" 8 to 9 ..... @—
" 8 to 9, 100, 1000—5@4
Coverlet Yarn, lb— @24
Carpet Chain ..... @20
Cotton Twine ..... @23
Candle Wick ..... @15
Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, o'd white ..... @12½
St. Domingo ..... —@—
Laguayra ..... —@—
Rio ..... 7½@9
Havana ..... @—
Copper—₱ lb.
Braziers' ..... @30
Sheathing ..... @30
Bolt ..... @35
Old ..... 16@18
Cordage—By coil ₱ lb
Manilla ..... @10
White Rope ..... @10
Tarred ..... @9
Pack'g yarn, fine ..... @9
" " com'n ..... @8
Hemp Bed Cords—₱ doz. 2.50@2.75
Extra Long ..... —@2.50
Long ..... —@1,75
Common ..... —@1,25
Plough Lines ..... —@ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—₱ doz. 1.65@1.75
20 yd 6 thr'd ..... —@3,00
20@30 do do ..... 1.50@2,25
Plough Lines ..... —@ 75
Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order ..... —@3
Bevel'd gearnge do ..... —@3½
Light machinery do ..... —@4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do ..... —@2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in ..... —@3
" over 10 in ..... —@2
Grate Bars ..... —@2½
Hollow-ware assorted ..... —@3½
Sad Irons ..... —@5
Counter weights ..... —@50
Dog Irons ..... —@2½
Pattors and Hatters' Irons ..... —@6
10 ₱ cent. off the following [article les for cash.]
Wagon boxes ..... —@3
Dearborn " ₱ set ..... —@50
Tea kettles doz. —7.50@8.00
Waffle Irons ..... 10.00@12.00
Grates, 24 inch plain, straight bar ..... —@ 2.25
24 in. bow front ..... —@ 2.25
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)
Domestics—₱ yard.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c ..... 7@7½
St Lawrel & Bunswick ..... @8
Pittsburgh ..... @7½
Light ..... @6
4-4 Light ..... 5½@6
Waltham fine ..... @9
Bleached ..... 8@9
3-4 do Long cloths 7@13
Tick ngs—
3-4 do ..... @11
Rochester ..... @14
4-4 West Brunch, 10½@11½
Somerset, &c ..... 18@19
Drills—
Down Boot, Suffolk 9@9½
Bleached do ..... 10½@11
Prints—
Com non ..... 5½@9½
Good style Madder colors ..... 8@14
Merrimack & Fall River Blue ..... 10@12
Drugs—By package.
Aloes ..... 13@17
Alum ..... —@3½
Asafoetida ..... 20@25
Arrow Root ..... 8@10
Aquafortis ..... 10@11
Bay, refined ..... 19@25
Balsam, Peru ..... 2.00@2.25
Do Copavia ..... 30@33½
Brimstone ..... 4@5
Camphor, refined ..... 55@75
Chi ride Lime, cask 8@9
Cochineal ..... 1.75@2.00
Cream Tartar ..... 19@21
Copperas ..... 1½@2½
Cubebs ..... 12@13
Glauber salts ..... 2@2½
Gum Arabic ..... —@37
" Copal ..... 38@50
" Tragacinth ..... 31@37½
" Shellac ..... 15@18
" Mastic ..... 1.20@1.25
Ipecac ..... 87@1.00
Jalap, powdered ..... 80@—
Lit arge ..... 5½@6½
Liquorice, Root ..... 7@8
Liquorice Ball ..... 19@20
Lac Dye ..... 25@28
Magnesia, Carb ..... 31@37
Madna, Flake ..... 37@62
Ma ider, Umbro ..... 19@22
Ma ider, Common ..... 17@20
Myrrh, Turkey ..... 28@30
Oil Vitriol ..... 4½@5
" Castor ..... 88@1.00
" Cassia ..... 6.00@6.50
" Cloves ..... 2.50@3.00
" Lemon ..... 2.00@2.25
" Peppermint ..... 3.00@4.00
Opium, Turkey ..... 5.00@6.00
Quinine ..... 2,50@3.25
Rhubarb, root ..... 68@75
Sal Ammoni ..... 20@25
Sal Soda ..... 4½@5
Senna ..... 25@30
Tartaric Acid ..... 50@62
Vitriol, Blue ..... 10@11
Dye Wood—₱ lb.
Camwood ..... 5½@7
Fustic ..... 2½@3
Logwood, chipped ..... 2½@3
Elliptic Springs—lb.
Polished ..... 11@12
Feathers—₱ lb.
Kentucky ..... 20@28
Ohio & Penna ..... 24@28
Fruit—
Almonds, shelled ..... @25
Soft ..... @18
Hard ..... @10
Currants, Zante ..... @12½
Filberts ..... 8@9
Figs, Turkey ..... @—
Malaga ..... @12
Raisins, Muscat ..... @—
Bunch ..... 3.00@3.12
Bloom ..... —@—
Cranberries, bush none
Lemons Sicily, bx 3.25@4.00
Oranges do ..... 4.37@5.00
Peaches dry, bu 1.65@1.75
Apples dry ..... 85@90
Apples green, bbl 1.75@3.00
Fire Brick—₱ M.
Fire brick ..... —@15,00
Freights—₱ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore via Canal.
Flour, ₱ bbl ..... @75
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lea Tallow, &c ..... —@52
Feathers ..... 85@90
Fur & Peltries ..... @—
Wool ..... @85
Rags ..... @—
Ashes ..... @45
Oil of all kinds ..... @55
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy ..... —@—
To Cleveland, " ..... —@—
Western.
via the River.
To Cincinnati ..... @—
Louisville ..... @—
St. Louis ..... @—
Flour—₱ bbl.
Extra brands ..... —@4.87
Superfine ..... 3.62½@3.75
Scratched ..... @—
Fine ..... @—
Rye Flour ..... 2.50@2.62
" hf. bbls ..... @—
Buckwheat ..... @—
" hf. bbls ..... @—
Feed—₱ bushel.
Bran ..... 7½@8
Shorts ..... 9@10
Fish—₱ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1 15,75@14,50
No 1 hlf-bls ..... —@—
No 2 ..... 11.50@12.00
No 2 hlf-bls ..... —@—
No 3 ..... 8,50@9.00
No 1 kitts ..... @—
Herring, No. 1 ..... 5.25@5,75
No 2 ..... —@—
Salmon, No. 1 ..... —@17,00
No 2 ..... @—
Shad ..... 10.00@10,75
Cod, ₱ lb ..... 3@3½
Glass—
Black Bottles.
Quart, ₱ gross ..... —@9.00
Pint, do ..... —@7,00
Madeira wine, 5/8 ..... —@—
Liquor, finish'd ..... 23.00@28,00
Kips finished ..... 24.00@26.00
Calf skin do ..... 13.00@26.00
Lace Leather ..... 18.00@—
N. England Seating ..... —@—
No 1 ₱ dozen ..... 45.00@—
2 do ..... 35.00@—
3 do ..... 25.00@—
Sheep skins ..... 2½@35
Lumber—From pile ₱ 1000 feet.
Pine, clear, rough ..... —@18,00
Common, " ..... —@ 9.00
Clear, 1½ ..... —@12.00
Comm'n 1½ ..... —@12.75
Clear, 2 " ..... —@16.00
Comm'n 2 " ..... —@17.00
Flooring clear 1 inch do ..... —@—
1 in. common ..... —@16.00
Oak do do ..... 28.00@30.00
Pine Shingles ₱ M. ..... 1,75@ 2.00
Laths, sawed, 100 ..... —@—
Malleable Iron—₱ lb.
Malleable Iron ..... —@15
Molasses—₱ gallon.
Sugarhouse, Bost ..... —@—
" N Orleans ..... 45@50
New Orleans ..... 35@37½
Country ..... —@—
Naval Stores—
Rosin, ₱ brl ..... 2.50@2.75
Pitch ..... —@3.50
Tar, Allegheny ..... —@3.25
" N. Carolina ..... —@4.00
Turpentine, gall ..... 50@ 55
Varnish, Copal ..... 1,75@2.00
Oakum—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh ..... —@7
Oils—₱ gallon.
Linseed ..... —@ 75
Lard, City ..... —@ 70
Olive ..... —@5.50
Sperm, bleached ..... —@1,20
" unbleached ..... —@1.15
" Fall ..... 95@1.00
Whale ..... —@ 75
Tanners, ₱ bal 18,000@22,00
Paints—₱ lb.
Prus Blue ..... 87@1.00
Lampblack ..... 6½@ 7
Span. Whiting ..... 1½@ 2
Chrome Green ..... 38@55
" Yellow No 1 33@35
" " No 2 25@28
Brunswick Green ..... 15@20
White Lead, dry ..... 6¾@ 6½
" oil, pure, keg 1.65@1.75
" " No. 1 ..... 1.35@1.50
Red Lead ..... 6½@ 8
Yellow Ochre ..... 2½@ 3
Ven. Red ..... 4½@ 5
Verdigris ..... 30@35
Pig Metal—₱ ton.
Allegheny.
No. 1 Foundry ..... —@—
" Forge ..... —@—
Hanging Rock.
No. 1 Foundry ..... @—
" Forge ..... —@—
Tennessee.
Tennessee ..... —@—
Plaster Paris—₱ ton
Plaster Paris ..... 13.00@14.00
Provisions—
Bacon Hams ..... 7@7½
" Shoulders ..... 5@5½
" Sides ..... —@6½
Inground, city cure ..... —@6½
" country cure ..... 5½@6
Lard, No 1, in kegs ..... —@7½
" " 2, in kegs ..... —@—
" " 1, in bbls ..... 7@7½
Butter ₱ 1, in kegs ..... 9@10
" " 1, in roll ..... 10@11
Cheese, W. Reserve ..... 6@7
" Goshen ..... —@—
" Pine Apple ..... —@—
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ₱ bbl ..... —@3.50
Do Butter ..... —@4.25
Potatoes—₱ bushel.
Mercer ..... —@37½
Neshannocks ..... 18½@20
Rags—₱ lb.
Country mixed ..... @3
Do good white ..... 4½@5½
Rice—₱ lb.
Rice ..... 4½@4¾
Seeds—₱ bushel.
Clover ..... 3.00@3.25
Timothy ..... 1.37½@1.50
Flaxseed ..... 1,00@1,06
Spices—₱ lb
Cloves ..... 33@35
Cassia, in Mats ..... @22
Ginger ..... 10@11
Nutmegs ..... @125
Pepper ..... 11@11½
Alspice ..... @15
Snakeroot—₱ lb.
Virginia ..... @12½
Seneca ..... @25
Soap—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh yellow ..... @5
Cincinnati yellow ..... 4½@5
Chillicothe yellow ..... @5
Pittsburgh brown ..... 4½@5
Cincinnati brown ..... @4½
Chillicothe brown ..... @4½
Castile ..... —@—
Starch—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh No 1 ..... @5
Cincinnati No 1 ..... —@6
Steel—₱ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]
Foreign.
Cast & shear ..... 17½@18½
Do single ..... 16@17
Best German ..... —@12½
" Eagle ..... —@10½
" Hoop L ..... —@24½
Pittsburgh Manufacture.
Cast steel ..... —@16
Shear single ..... —@—
" double ..... —@—
" treble ..... —@—
Spring steel ..... —@10
English blister ..... —@12½
American blister ..... 5@ 5½
Spring ..... 5½@ 6½
Spirits—₱ gallon.
Brandy, Borden's ..... 2.00@2.50
" Rochelle ..... 2.00@2.50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof ..... 1.90@1.75
" N O ..... 87@1.00
" N E 1st proof ..... 40@ 50
Gin, Holland ..... 1,6@1.70
Sugar—₱ lb
N. O. prime, hhd ..... 7½@ 7¾
" fair, hhd ..... 6½@ 7
Havana, white lb ..... —@—
Brazil, " lb ..... —@—
Loaf, No. 1, lb ..... —@—
" " 2 lb ..... —@—
" " 3 lb ..... —@—
Pulverize, Pipe lb ..... —@—
Salt—₱ bbl.
No. 1 afloat ..... —@1.00
1 in store ..... 1,10@1.12½
2 afloat ..... —@—
Table, doz. box 1.50 @2.00
Spelter—₱ lb.
Spelter ..... @10
Tobacco—₱ lb.—[10 ₱ ct off for cash for manufactured Tobacco.]
Segar Leaf ..... 3@5
Manufacturers do ..... 2@4
Ladies' Twist ..... @9
Plug in kegs ..... @6½
Plug in boxes ..... @7½
6 twist ..... 5@5½
Cavendish ..... @4
124 Lump in box ..... 13@14
5s ..... @14
16s ..... @14
Scotch snuff ..... @14
Rappee ..... @14
Cut & Dry, ½ lb pap ..... @25

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Review of the Market for the week ending Wednesday Evening, May 7th, 1845.

State of Trade.—The Market has been more active this week than last, and, on the whole, a satisfactory business has been done. It is not very active, neither is it at all dull; but a quick and fair movement prevailed throughout the week. Some of our largest houses say they never before did such an amount of business in the same period as during the three weeks past. This, however, is partly accounted for by their getting a share of the trade thrown out of the burnt-district. We again have occasion to refer to the reports which prevail in distant parts of the country as to the stocks and prices in this city. Such flying rumors need no other answer than the Report of the Market for this week, which is appended below. We confidently assert that of the hundreds of Western and Country Merchants who have been in the market since the fire, not one has had occasion to complain, especially of late, of either limited stocks or high prices. Both will, at this time, compare favorably with those held previous to the fire; deducting, of course, the large aggregate of sales for several weeks. The greatest energy was used immediately after the catastrophe to get on goods to supply the deficiency, and it has been entirely successful. Business has moved since the fire as evenly as though that had never occurred. Some of those who were burnt out have been inconvenienced for want a' places; but, generally, all have accommodations.

The Rivers have been up and down alternately for ten days past. At present they are, it anything, rising. 5½ feet water in the channel.

Ale is without change since our last and firm at our figures, which include casks.

Bacon—The markets have been in rather a quiet state. The receipts are considerable, but buyers do not come forward with any freedom. In the way of barter there is more doing. The sales are some 30 tons. Our quotations include the range of the market. As last week a good many Pots are going forward. Arrived by river, 177 casks and bbls of Scorchings, 98 of Pots and 16 of Pearls.

Brooms—The receipts are trifling, and sales from store fair. We observe some very fine Brushes in the market held at $1@1.20 ₱ doz.

Beef—The stock of dried is small and held a shade higher—5@6c ₱ lb.

Butter—The demand for good Roll has improved, and fresh lots suitable for retailing would meet with ready sale. Keg is more inquired for and some sales at 8@9c. The city market continues comparatively high.

Buckets—We notice sales of 250 doz in lots at and within our quotations.

Bacon—The market is more active this week. The Packers are watching the receipts and eastern markets. The former, for the week, have been large, comprising 1311 hhds, 290 brls, 51 tres, 7 bxs and 5088 pcs. Nearly all of this is to go forward. As we remarked last week upon the ability of the Eastern markets—which were very weak at the last accounts—to sustain prices under these heavy aggregates, depends prices in the West, at least this market is governed by this contingency. Holders exhibit much firmness, and buyers have taken more freely. The sales include 11,000 lbs of rough Shoulders at 5½c, 6 mos, or 3 ₱ cent off for cash; 5000, 3000, 20,000, 20,000 lbs in parcels, and 10 casks of city cured at 5½, 6¼ and 7½c for Shoulders, Sides and assorted, and Hams—something over 60,000 lbs. The transactions in good country meat have been numerous in lots, amounting to 30@35,000 lbs at 5@5½, 6@6½ and 7@7½ for Shoulders, Sides and assorted, and Hams—all from wagons and boats. The re-sales are generally at ½ to ¾ cent advance. Interior meat taken at prices as in quality.

Cotton Yarns are very firm and very brisk at the rates now established.

Candles—City dipped are now held at 8c. the advance expected at the date of our last report having been made. In other descriptions no change.

Cheese—The market is still very bare of prime and fine cheese. The only parcel offered since our last was taken at 6½c. S

PITTSBURGH, MAY 5, 1845.

☞ The Post of Saturday copies an article from our paper of Friday, in relation to the *relief fund*, and remarks upon it:—"we suppose that it shadows forth the disposition that will be made of the funds collected by our sister cities," &c. If the Post means by this that our remarks had anything of an official character, or were authorized by the Committee, it is entirely mistaken. We gave expression to our own sentiments alone. If we find the Committee accords with us in opinion on this subject, we shall be happy to hear it.

The Post attacks with great zeal our proposition of loaning a part of this fund, and says it would be an act of meanness in the city to apply the benevolence of our sister cities, however remotely, to any *corporate* purposes, &c. If the Post had carefully examined our ideas it would have discovered that our proposition was to apply the money, primarily, strictly to the relief of the sufferers, and our opinion was, and is, that this can be done, for a class of sufferers, better by a loan than in any other form. When the money is returned we suggested it might be sacredly devoted to benevolent objects, the chief of which would be to establish a perpetual fund, the interest to be devoted to the relief of sister towns and cities under great calamities. If the money is loaned this is an object not to be forgotten. Pittsburgh is laid under a weight of obligation absolutely painful, and she ought, in our opinion, by loaning a portion of this money to active, industrious men, who, with a little capital, can in a few years retrieve their losses, and increase the wealth of the city, lay the foundation for a perpetual charitable fund. If more money was returned than necessary for such a fund, what more benevolent object, and more widely useful, than to found a hospital for strangers and travellers, thousands of whom pass through here every year? We venture to say, that nothing would please the donors more, after their money has accomplished its original object, *of relieving the sufferers*, than to take such a direction.

But we are not wedded to our own plan. We wish to see this money distributed in such a way as to fulfil the wish of the donors to the *very letter*. There may be a wide difference of opinion as to the mode; but we trust every one feels for the honor of Pittsburgh, and has a proper conception of the very delicate nature of the trust committed to our hands. We hope there will be nothing but a spirit of kindness and good-will displayed in all differences of opinion on this subject, and that to the Committee, whatever their decision may be, in this very responsible and delicate trust, will be awarded the credit of the best of motives.

THE AQUEDUCT.

This noble structure is fast approaching a completion, and will prove, beyond all doubt, an ornament and a credit to Pittsburgh. No one can examine it without admiring the simplicity of the design, its immense strength, the completeness of the workmanship, and its perfect adaptedness for the object designed. The wire-cables on which the structure is suspended are specimens of the highest perfection in such manufacture, being so completely and solidly put together, and so tightly wrapped with small wire, and painted, as to be impervious to water and air; and their strength is no doubt double as great as is needed.

The wood work, forming the trough and towpath, and a walk for foot passengers, is very simple in its construction, and has none of that clumsy appearance which aqueducts supported by wooden arches present. The principal part of the timber is coated with tar. The trough, both bottom and sides, is made of two layers of three-inch plank, laid diagonally, so that the layers cross each other at right angles, in the form of latticework, only the planks are close together. Both these layers are calked and pitched, and the whole spiked and bolted together, adding greatly to the strength and stiffness of the structure. The foot-path will be elevated five or six feet above the water in the trough, and will afford a delightful promenade, with an unobstructed view up and down the river.

It is expected the water will be let on about the middle of this month. The only thing that will obstruct its speedy completion will be the difficulty of obtaining calkers. Twenty-five men will be calking to-day, and Mr. ROEBLING informed us that he expected the water would be let on by the 15 or 16th. Wet weather may delay it some. Mr. ROEBLING deserves great credit, both for the manner in which he has executed his work, and the expedition with which he has pressed towards completion.

Steamboat Building and the Trade of Pittsburgh.

A few days since, while noticing the new steamer "Wisconsin," (so they have it) we mentioned that there were five other boats in process of finishing. Since then the "Wisconsin" has taken her place in the trade. But instead of diminishing the number of new craft, they have since increased, and now there are *seven* new steamers finishing.

There is one fact which impressed us forcibly while examining them—we believe, without exception, every one of these new steamboats is intended for the trades terminating at this city. They are of a capacity suitable for the trade of the upper Ohio, of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. Perhaps no one thing could better demonstrate the growing commerce of Pittsburgh, than the necessity for such ample additions to accommodate the mere carrying trade ending at it. It would have been supposed that the tremendous blow inflicted by the fire would have prostrated the city, but so far from that, though it reeled under it, the city still stands erect and firm as a rock.

We were quite amused with an assertion by the Wheeling Times, that the trade of this city, in consequence of the fire, must necessarily leave it!! We have laughed often since at the idea—in fact it never comes across our mind but we involuntarily smile at the excessive greenness of our neighbor. He grows more verdant as he increases in years.

A day or two since we were called by business to the upper end of Allegheny city. On our way, we took a look at the workmen on two of the new Cotton Factories. We also stepped into a number of shops, mills and foundries on that side, and in the Fifth Ward as we came down; and we must say that we never saw greater activity in business in every one of them than at present. At the Pittsburgh end of the Northern Liberties bridge, the Messrs. SHOENBERGER are building an extensive Rolling Mill. We are informed that the machinery will be more powerful than that of any mill now in operation in or about the city.

The immense mechanical power of Pittsburgh is driving along under a full head of steam; every operative, mechanic and laborer, is as "busy as a nailer," (a saying rather peculiar to the Iron city,) and with all the energies now in full play, the demand presses hard.

Pittsburgh destroyed, prostrate and ruined, forsooth! We wish some of those who think so abroad, would come and take a stroll through the unburnt portion of the City; we guarantee they would go away with quite a different impression.

Only on Saturday, a gentleman from below was complaining to us of having to wait a few days for some machinery. He had been around among our Manufacturing establishments, and found all overrun with work. He said he was astonished to find such business doing in Pittsburgh. All we want is a few heavy capitalists, to come among us to supply the vacuum created by the fire, and to increase themeans of meeting demands for our products.

When they who are now temporally distressed are relieved, by the generosity of our sister cities and towns, and the houses now under contract in the burnt district are up, we shall have commenced an era which will retrieve, and, in a very few years, erase all traces of the late disaster.

THE BURNT DISTRICT.

On a stroll through the *Burnt District*, on Saturday afternoon, we counted twenty-nine houses, either under roof, or up one or two stories, built since the fire. Some have been occupied several days, for shops and store-houses; others are under roof and will soon be occupied. Some of them are very handsome buildings. We did not try to count the number of those the foundations of which are only commenced. They cannot be less than between one and two hundred. Considering that it is only a little over three weeks since the fire, it cannot be denied that very considerable energy and expedition have been manifested. Such is the great labor of removing the rubbish, that in many of the larger buildings and warehouses is not removed yet, although men have been steadily at work since the heat has subsided. Two or three months will alter the appearance of our principal streets entirely.

The collections in New York for the Pittsburgh sufferers, amounted at the last dates, to TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. The returns are incomplete.

☞ A rumor important in its character, is mentioned in the New York Commercial as having been quietly circulated in Wall street on Tuesday and Wednesday, but whether true or false that paper does not pretend to say. It is that the result of the President's deliberations with his Cabinet, on the Oregon question, was a determination to follow the example of the British Government on the Maine boundary affair, and send a special Minister to London. The special minister mentioned is Mr. VAN BUREN.

O'Connell on Slavery and Annexation.

At a late meeting of the Dublin Repeal Association, Mr. O'Connell, in handing in £20 from Staten Island, New York, referred to the message of Mr. President Polk, and said that he regarded with horror the annexation of Texas, another slave state, to the American Union. He charged Mr. Polk with arrant cowardice in glossing over the detestable traffic of slavery, by referring to it under the delicate expression of a "domestic institution."

"Domestic institution!" he exclaimed, "domestic institution!" Mr. Polk it is slavery! (Loud cheers.) Mr. Polk, it is huckstering in human flesh. (Loud cheers.) It is a loathsome, an execrable system that makes man the property of his fellow; it is buying and selling man created after the image of God, redeemed by the blood of his Son, and bearing upon his brow the impress of the Eternal seal; it is buying and selling him. I say, as though he were the beast of the field that grazes, and not a deathless being marked out for an immortal redemption; the heir of a heavenly inheritance, and designed for a destiny so glorious that the mind of man is dazzled in contemplating it. (Applause.) And I am to be told that slavery is "a domestic institution!" (Hear.) Out upon those who would make it so. (Cheers.)

I love my country, but I would accept of no advantage to my country through the medium of such a crime. (Hear.) I want no American aid if it comes across the Atlantic stained with negro blood, and from my soul I despise any government which, while it boasts of liberty, is guilty of slavery, the greatest crime that can be committed by humanity against humanity. And those who are ready to uphold that system are the people that dare to talk of liberty. Shame on them and eternal disgrace to them who speak of liberty and practice slavery. But what with respect to the present position of England? Shall I say she trembles?

Oh, I would be ashamed to talk of English cowardice—braver in the battle field than the people of England never stood—and yet there is a political cowardice which gives a tremulous appearance to her public writers, and prevents her from holding out the bold front of defiance to American transgressors. (Cheers.) The President talks of taking the Oregon territory.—(Hear.) England will go to war with them, but Polk has a whisper from the other side of the Atlantic—"Will you go to war with me, Ireland!" (Cheers.)

He observed that there was no talk of conciliation from the British Government until America began to threaten about Oregon and Texas, and said, "We tell them from this spot they can have us—that the throne of Victoria can be made perfectly secure—the honor of the British empire maintained—and the American eagle, in its highest pride of flight, be brought down.—(Cheers.) Let them but conciliate us and do us justice, and they will have us enlisted under the banner of Victoria—let them but give us the Parliament in College Green, and the Oregon shall be theirs and Texas shall be harmless." (Cheers.)

How do Mr. O'CONNELL's admirers in this country, who have aided him by their influence and money, like this talk? He promises the British Government, if they will yield to his wishes, he will join them in bringing down the American Eagle in its highest pride of flight." This is his gratitude for repeal sympathy on this side of the water. We *guess* the Irish Agitator would find it rather a difficult matter to bring down the American Eagle, even with the whole British Empire to back him.

☞ The following correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune very truly states the condition of affairs at Nauvoo, and the surrounding country. From a careful observation of the papers, and by correspondence, we have become convinced that the Mormons will have to be driven off by force, or the people must leave their neighborhood entirely. Their ignorance and fanaticism, and thievish propensities, render it impossible for any community to live in peace with them.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The Mormon Troubles.

NAUVOO, Illinois, April 16, 1845.

The difficulties between the Mormons and Anti-Mormons, which have been so rife for a year past, still continue. Mormonism, instead of exploding here, as it was supposed it would, upon the death of the Prophet, Joe Smith, has continued as flourishing as ever. Joe's place has been supplied by "The Twelve Apostles," who now rule the destinies of this band of ignorant, lawless and upprincipled fanatics with the sway of despotism. The Temple is still progressing, and the outside will probably be completed this season. When completed, it will be a beautiful edifice, far surpassing anything in the State. It is one hundred and twenty eight feet long and eighty-eight feet wide, and is sixty feet from the basement to the eaves. They are now building a wall eight feet wide and fourten feet high, all around it, enclosing six acres. What the object of this wall is, I am not aware, but the Anti-Mormons see in it a great Mormon fortification. One thing is certain—the Mormons are fast increasing in power and strength, and they talk openly of defending themselves against every thing that does not suit their notions. Every house has arms in it, and there is scarcely a man in the city who does not carry arms on his person. They permit no process of law to be executed upon the inhabitants of the Holy City, unless it suits the sovereign majesty of the Saints. No man is permitted to express any opinion here derogatory to the character and standing of the People. If he does so, he is immediately driven out of the city by a Mormon Mob. There have been several instances of this kind lately.

The trial of the persons indicted for the murder of the Smiths last summer comes on at Carthage in this County in four weeks from Monday next. It will be a time of tremendous excitement. Some six or seven of the most respectable citizens of the County are indicted for the murder of the Smiths, and among the number are Hon. Jacob C. Davis, State Senator; Thomas C. Sharpe, Esq. Editor of the Warsaw Signal; W. N. Grover, Esq. Counsellor at Law, and Col. Williams. All these gentlemen have strong friends who are determined they shall have fair play—several military companies from the Anti-Mormon portions of this County and from the adjoining Counties will reconnoitre at the County Seat in Court week.—The "Nauvoo Legion" will proably be on hand also. If the appearance of the Mormon Legion would not put old Jack Falstaff's ragged regiment to the blush, I am mistaken.

One of Mr. Polk's nominees, a Jack-Mormon, by the name of Backenstos, who resides at Carthage, is in trouble. The Mormons sent him to the Legislature last winter where he made himself busy in abusing the old citizens of the County, and when he returned from Springfield a week or two ago, the citizens of Carthage went *en masse* to his house and gave him notice to leave the town in a certain time. Before the time expired, he received notice of his appointment by the President to some lucrative office in the Lead Mines, and, by begging hard, the citizens, on account of his family, concluded to let him stay a week or two longer to settle up his business. They did not extend this act of grace to him, however, without pelting his house with rocks.

What will be the end of all these troubles no man can foretell; but I am apprehensive that there will be a terrible collision one of these days. The Mormons and Antis can never live in peace any more; the hatred existing between them is deep, deadly and inveterate. One party must leave; and if the old citizens of the county are driven from their homes and their firesides by Mormon persecution, a feeling of indignation will be aroused among the people of Illinois that will not be quelled, until the last vestige of Mormonism is driven from Illinois, as it was from Missouri. Yours, &c.

TRENTON, April 28th, 1845.

William J. Howard, Esq., Mayor of Pittsburgh.

DEAR SIR: In behalf of the citizens of Trenton and South Trenton, we remit to you the enclosed draft for Four Hundred and Fifty seven Dollars and Ninety six cents, to be appropriated as may be deemed advisable, towards the relief of the sufferers by the late destroying fire in your city. And, in performing this pleasant duty, allow us to express to you on behalf of those we represent, the deep feeling of sympathy that is entertained in our community for those who have suffered in the late visitation by fire; a visitation which has fallen so heavily upon your manufacturing and mercantile interests; reducing the most flourishing portion of your busy mart to a heap of smoking ruins.

But while we are called upon to mingle our sorrows with those who have been so heavily afflicted, there is yet consolation to be found in the reflection, that wherever the news of your fearful calamity shall be borne throughout the Union, the ties that bind us to each other as citizens of one common country, and the generous promptings of humanity will invoke that aid which will alleviate the woes of a suffering city, and through the spirit of a well regulated industry, restore you once again to your former prosperous condition. With our best wishes that these anticipations may be shortly realized,

We remain, dear sir,
Your ob't servants,
CHAS. BURROUGHS,
Mayor of Trenton.
JAMES N. WALL, Committee on behalf of Trenton and South Trenton.

Trenton, New Jersey.

PITTSBURGH SUFFERERS.

We are not ashamed to send our paper abroad, because, though late, we are happy to record that our citizens have evinced their benevolence—have shown that they sympathise with those who have met "misfortune's rudest shock"—that they are yet possessed of a little of the "milk of human kindness," and are willing to stretch forth a helping hand to those who are needy. We knew that our people had 'hearts in the right place,' all that was wanting was for a *move* to be made, *and it has been made.*

On Saturday evening, the members of the George Washington society met in the Court House in this borough, and appointed a committee to solicit money for the relief of those who have suffered by the late calamity in Pittsburgh. They have raised about $100—we do not know the exact amount.

On Monday evening, a meeting of the citizens was held—a committee appointed to draft an address to the citizens of the county, and one to lift collections. The latter have also raised a considerable sum of money; sixty or seventy dollars we believe. May success attend their efforts, and may the money do much good to those for whom it is intended. Mercer may now hold up her head—she will be classed among those who are willing to do good.—*Mercer Whig.*

Several of the Pittsburgh merchants who were burnt out by the great fire, have been in this city replenishing their stocks. The fortitude and energy evinced by the people of Pittsburgh under their heavy losses, is deserving of all praise. Many heretofore in comfortable circumstances, are beginning the world without a single dollar. They fully merit all the aid that their countrymen extend to them. And, by the way, the promptitude with which in every city and large town, from New Orleans to Boston, measures have been taken to relieve the sufferers at Pittsburgh, indicates the fraternal feeling existing among the people of the whole country. However they may differ as political partizans or religious sectarians, there is a national sympathy—a strong bond of union, always apparent when emergencies call for the exhibition.—*Philadelphia North American.*

☞ The Summit (Ohio) Beacon, thus truly speaks of Pittsburgh and her prospects:

Pittsburgh will rapidly rise from her ruins, and, so far as the city is concerned, six years will not elapse before every effect of the great disaster will have disappeared. Many persons will be unable to arise from the ruin which surrounds them, but what they cannot do others will. Pittsburgh is well located—commerce and manufactures naturally cluster around her, and no fire can so completely destroy her that the hand of enterprise will not rebuild her ruined walls. We learn that large preparations are already making for the erection of a very extensive wharf, besides ware-houses, stores and dwellings.

From the St. Louis New Era.

TOWN MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of St. Louis, held at the Rotunda on the evening of the 23d inst. to consider of the necessity of extending some relief to the sufferers by the late fire in Pittsburgh,—on motion of Mr. Camden, the Hon. Bernard Pratte, Mayor of the city, was called to the chair, and James H. Lucas and Wm. P. Fisher, Esqrs., appointed Vice Presidents. Geo. K. Budd was appointed Secretary.

The chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Chambers, a committee of five was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, The chairman appointed A. B. Chambers, Bryan Mullanphy, Thos. H. Larkin, Alfred Tracy, and Alphonso Wetmore, that committee.

The committee, by their chairman, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas an appalling calamity, from fire, has befallen the citizens of Pittsburgh by which a large portion of that flourishing city, rich in historical recollections, has been laid in ruins, and thousands have been thrown destitute upon the community; and whereas there is, and always has existed, an intimate social and commercial intercourse between the citizens of St. Louis and Pittsburgh; and whereas, from the accounts which have reached us, as well as our own knowledge of a city population, we know that there must be many cases of individual suffering: Therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the citizens of our sister city, in the fearful and distressing misfortune which has overtaken them; and that we feel it to be not only our duty, but our privilege, to contribute our mite to relieve the suffering which this unforseen and unavoidable casualty has created.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee of five in each ward, to solicit contributions from the citizens of the respective wards, in money, provisions, clothing, furniture, or any article which may aid in the relief of individual suffering.

Resolved, That the ward committees be requested to meet on Saturday next, and transmit through the Mayor of this city, to the Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, such collections as they may have then obtained, to be distributed to the destitute and needy of that city.

Resolved, That the several Churches of this city be requested to take up collections for this purpose, on Sunday next.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to the Mayor of Pittsburgh, attested by the Chairman and Secretary, with the collections raised by the ward committee.

From the National Intelligencer.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

The New Orleans papers contain intelligence from Texas to the 19th ultimo, from which we learn that President Jones has issued his proclamation convening Congress on the 16th of June, to take into consideration the proposition of annexation.

The National Register informs us that the United States Minister has submitted to the Texan Government the bare proposition for annexation contained in Mr. Brown's resolutions, Mr. Polk as well as Mr. Tyler conceiving it "impracticable" to effect the measure under Mr. Benton's plan. The same paper intimates, however, that the Congress will be called upon to consider and submit to the people "the whole question of annexation in all its bearings;" and adds, "that the object of the President is to take such steps as shall not only ascertain the will of the people, but, if they shall so require, place us in a position for admission into the Union at the next session of the American Congress."

The New Orleans Bee thinks there can be no doubt that the propositons of our Government will be accepted by Texas, if the state of public opinion there is correctly represented by the proceedings of a portion of the people at their public meetings.

The *Houston Star* of the 19th ultimo has the following paragraph:

"We learn that our Government has received communications from Gen. Austin, by way of Corpus Christi and Bexar, conveying assurances that the New Government of Mexico is disposed to treat with Texas upon the basis of independence. Similar despatches, we learn, were received from Vera Cruz by the Eurydice, about a fortnight since, and it is rumored that the British Minister in Mexico will soon induce the Mexican Government to present definite propositions for the adjustment of all difficulties between the two countries. It is rumored also that our Government has answered these communications, and the despatches for this purpose were sent back to Vera Cruz by a British vessel. It is expected that the final propositons of the Mexican Government will be received here about the middle of June, or by the 1st of July."

The Locofoco papers at Washington came to us this morning in their new dress.

The Globe has ceased to be, and in its stead appears "The Union"—a very good name, but for the sake of identity and to keep up the order of things, "The Globe" would have answered better. But the people will soon begin to understand that it is to "*The Union*" they must look for the information which they were wont to find in the Globe.

The Constitution remains as it was. It affects nothing official, but appears to be the organ of some of the Cabinet—as in it we find official notices from the Treasury and Navy Departments.

The Madisonian has also ceased to be. It died with the Globe. Hereafter the Madisonian that *was* is to be called "The U. S. Journal." There is a fitness in this. None but John Jones could have sustained character of the Madisonian as it was, and its publicatton properly ceased when the light that illumined it went out.—*Baltimore Patriot*, May 2.

Terrible Hail Storm.

One of the most violent hail storms ever witnessed in this section of the country, passed over this place on Friday afternoon last, at about 4 o'clock. It seems to have travelled in an eastern or north-eastern direction, but where it commenced or terminated, we have not been able to learn, nor have we been able to learn its width. Hollidaysburg lay on the extreme north of its track—the southeastern part of town suffering most severely. The quantity of window glass broken is almost incredible—nearly every house in town having lost more or less, and many as high as 70 or 80 lights! After the storm had passed, the windows along the east end of Blair and Juniata streets particularly, presented a truly deplorable aspect, and indeed, the whole town looked as if a beseiging army had pelted it industriously fer a fortnight with grape and canister. Many of the hail-stones were as large as the largest sized hulled walnuts. To the southeast of the town, it fell in such quantities as to whiten the fields. In Hollidaysburgh and to the east of us, the wind blew violently, and much rain fell. In Gaysport, we are told, it was accompanied with much less wind and rain. In Frankstown the windows suffered more severely than in Hollidaysburgh.—*Hollidaysburg Register, April* 30.

The papers represent General Jackson as being very feeble. A letter from Nashville says:

"The old Hero's answer to the enquiry after his health is as characteristic of the man, we will give it. He said—'I am very feeble, Sir—very, Sir. I came within a few moment's time of choking to death, last Tuesday, Sir. I thought I was gone, Sir—upon my honor I did, Sir. When the Almighty takes me, Sir, He will do it suddenly; Sir, I shall go in a moment, Sir, and shall choke to death, Sir—upon my honor, Sir.'"

MARRIED,

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. Dr. Morris, Rev. WM. A. PASSAVANT, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to Miss ELIZA WALTER, of Baltimore,

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Monday morning, May 5.

The Rivers rose slowly on Friday night and Saturday. On Saturday morning there were 6½ feet water. The rise has receded, and last night there were 5½ feet in the channel.

Flour—The market was firmly sustained to the close on Saturday evening. Good brands were quick at $3.62½@3.75, and selected $3.81 ℔ bbl. Inferior brands $3.62½. From store, by the dray load, $3.87½@4.00 ℔ bl

Bacon—The market is comparatively quiet. A moderate business is doing with the trade City cured held at 5½ for Shoulders, 6½ for Sides and assorted, and 7½c Hams. Some parcels of country cured, of various quality, have been taken from wagon at 5½ to 6c ℔ lb, hoground. Sales of country meat from store at 6@6½c, hoground.

Salt—The rise in the River brought buyers into the market, who have swept it comparatively bare. Sales since Monday morning of full 3000 bbls. No. 1 Allegheny at $1 ℔ bbl., delivered on the wharf—all to go out of the market. Afloat it is a shade higher—sales in Allegheny City at 90. 92, 95 and 96 ℔ bbl., the latter for an extra lot of bright bbls. Sale of 140 bbls No. 1 Monongahela on the wharf at 93c ℔ bbl. Salt has been entirely too low; the manufacturer is not compensated even for the labor expended in its manufacture. A good stage of water for a short time will cause a decided advance.

Groceries—The stocks of leading articles are rapidly increasing, particularly of Coffee and Tea. The receipts of Spices, Fruits and various other articles, are pretty large.

Sugar—The market has been brisk in a small way. A considerable aggregate has been taken, principally by the country trade. Prices are steady at for Inferior 6½c, Good Sugars 7c, and Prime and Choice 7½c, in hhds and bbls.

Molasses are steady at 35 to 37c to the city trade and 37½c to the country.

Coffee—The aggregate of sales to the trade is large. Prices have receded a fraction from the highest point since the Fire. The range for Rio in lots may be quoted at 7½ to 8½c, the majority of sales being closed at 8c.

Cheese—The stock is still trifling. Sales of 100 bxs W. R from wagon and boats at 6¼@6½c ℔ lb. Sales to the retail trade are brisk at 6½@7½c.

Fruit—Sales of Peaches, halves, at $1.70@1.75 from store. Sales Dried Apples at 87½@90c—they are rather dull at the moment. Foreign fruit is becoming plentier. Sales of Sicily Oranges at $4.37½@4.50 in lots and in good order at $4 75@5.00 ℔ box. Lemons, prime $3.25 to 4.00 ℔ box, as in quantity.

Grain—Sales 1,200 bu Oats in bulk at 18@18½c ℔ bu. Rye quick at 43@45c ℔ bu.

Lumber—No arrivals yet from the Allegheny of any moment. A rise is anxiously looked for to bring Rafts down. Prices are without change.

Lard—No. 1 keg is firm at 7½c. Country rendered, in rough packages, is a shade lower.

Metals—No alteration in prices. The demand for Iron and Nails is very large. No. 2 Nails, which formerly rated at $3.75, have been sold for delivery at $3.87½.

Freights are without alteration in any direction.

Michigan Bank Notes—Bank of St. Clair Notes were purchased by Brokers at 10@15 ℔ cent discount down to Saturday evening Other Michigan Notes are uncertain. Respecting St. Clair, nothing more can be said than that its Notes may depreciate rapidly. Whether the Brokers will continue to purchase is uncertain. Thompson's Bank Note Reporter of May 1st states that down to the hour of going to press, the protested drafts of JESSE SMITH & FOX remained unpaid.

P. S By last night's mail we learn the Bank of St. Clair suspended payment and closed its doors on the 1st.

The Mercer County Whig announces that "Messrs McFarland & King have commenced clearing a site for a furnace, at the "Big Bend" on the Shenango, about five miles from that place. They have a very advantageous location, being on the Erie Extension Canal, and can have ore delivered at from $1.00 to $1.25 per ton.—Wood is plenty, but we hope they will try the experiment of smelting ore with the Shenango Coal. There is said to be no sulphur in this coal, and it strikes us it would warrant a trial."

The St. Louis New Era notices the receipt of six bales of Hops grown upon the Upper Mississippi.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.

2's, on the Arcade Bank. This bill has for a vignette, a giant, in a sitting posture Altered from some broken concern, with counterfeit signatures Arcade detective.

10's, on the Orange Bank, N. J. It has shipping, &c., for a vignette. A female on the left end. Purports to be engraved by Durand & Co

5's, on the Lancaster Bank, Pa. Vignette, shipping, &c. The genuine has nothing of the kind.

5's, on the Livingston County Bank. In a circle between the president and cashier are these words: "real estate pledged and personal property holden." There is nothing of the kind on the genuine notes.

1's, on the Bank of Oswego. Vignette, a steamboat, an Indian on the left end, and a painter with a scroll and a brush on the right end. We have seen them of various dates and numbers. James Wright, cashier, in black ink, and J. Platt, president, in blue ink, are poor imitations of the genuine signatures. The bills, however, are well calculated to deceive.

The cost of Railroad Iron in England, at the latest advices, (£15 10s.) would bring the price at this port, under a 20 per cent. duty, nearly to $97½ a ton, instead of $87½, as printed in yesterday's paper. We should have stated the amount now made at the Mount Savage Works at 100 tons per *week*, which is to be increased to 300 after August next, instead of 80 tons per *day*. The Mount Savage Works have supplied 4000 tons of Rails to the Fall River Company, at $50 per ton, delivered in Baltimore. They are now asking $55, which is just about the present cost of importing English Rails *without* the duty The Rails made at the Mount Savage Works have been for some time exhibited at the Merchants' Exchange, and are pronounced fully equal if not superior to the best British article.—N. Y. Tribune

INFORMATION WANTED.

JOHN OTTINGER, late of Montgomery County Pa., left his residence many years ago for Pittsburgh.—He was known to leave the latter place in March, 1833, for Cincinnati, since which he has not been heard of. He was about 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, large full grey eyes, coarse voice, and generally spoke in a loud tone. In 1833 he was about 25 years of age. Any information respecting him will be most thankfully received, and the person communicating it will be suitably rewarded, on addressing

may2 3t* ABRAHAM KLINE, Norristown, Pa.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

R. D. THOMPSON,
NO. 110 MARKET ST., OPPOSITE ST. CLAIR
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

HAVING taken the large Carpet warehouse formerly occupied by *W McClintock & Co.*, will keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of Carpeting, Floor Oil Cloths, Steamboat Trimmings, &c, a which will be found

Brussels and Imperial Carpets,

Superfine, Fine and Common Ingrain Carpets;	and Grass Matts;
4-4, ¾ and ⅞ Plain and Twill'd Venitian do;	Piano and Table Covers;
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 India Matting;	Damask and Watered Moreens;
Tufted, Brussels, Wilton and Chenille Rugs;	6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Damask Table Line.;
Woollen Floor Cloths;	Russia Diaper and Crash for Toweling;
Flat and Oval Stair Rods;	5-4 and ¾ Bleached Sheeting; Drilling &c.
Tufted, Sheepskin, Manilla	

The subscriber will also keep, on hand a well selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

All of the above articles having been purchased from the Manufacturers and Importers direct, the subscriber respectfully solicits the patronage of Steamboat Owners, Hotel Proprietors, and the public generally; feeling assured that he will be able to render entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS AND OTHER CAPITALISTS.

THERE will be offered at public auction in the borough of New Castle, Mercer County, Pa. on the 4th Monday of May next, one of the **most valuable tracts of land in Beaver Co.**, containing **500** acres, on which there is one of the FINEST WATER POWERS in Western Pennsylvania and a FIRST RATE BED OF IRON ORE, said to be of the very best quality. It is within three-fourths of a mile of the Beaver division of the Penna. Canal, and about two and a half miles from the junction of the Penna and Ohio Canal, with the Beaver Division, and one mile east from the town of New Castle. The whole tract is well timbered and the soil fine. There is also Lime Stone in considerable quantities on the land. This land will be sold in whole or in part, to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms, which will be made known on the day of sale. Any person wishing to examine the land will please call on E. SANKEY, of New Castle.

E. SANKEY, Ag't per A. Kennedy and others.

may3-d&wtd

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS, AT PITTSBURGH.

DRS. SPEER & KUHN.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer to give special attention to all

SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs Trimferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

☞ The building selected for the purpose is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Allegheny river, near the Aqueduct. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.,
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

may3-d&wtf

$10 REWARD.

STOLEN or strayed from the residence of Jas. Gray, Sewickleyville, on the 24th of March, a Chesnut Sorrel Mare, 7 years old, about 16 hands high, light made natural trotter, white face, three white feet. Whoever will return her to the place from which she strayed, or giving information at this office so that she may be recovered, shall have the above reward. may3-d&w.

SPANG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF JUNIATA IRON, NAILS, STEEL, BOILER IRON, &c.

WAREHOUSE NO. 12 WATER ST.,

About two squares below their old stand.

OUR Rolling Mill, Nail Factory and Steel Works not having been injured by the late fire, are now in full operation, and much of our manufactured stock having been saved in good order, untouched by fire, we are now ready to fill the orders of our friends and customers as usual. ap25-d&wtf

FOR SALE.

A WELL improved one acre lot, in the Borough of Sharpsburgh, five miles from Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Canal. It is, perhaps, the best location for a country Physician in Western Pennsylvania, and has been occupied for that purpose for the last nine years. It is convenient to churches and school houses, and has all the necessary buildings to make it comfortable. It will be sold low—possession may be had at any time: and two thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five or ten years, if required.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Sharpsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

jan 10 wtf GEO. T. GILLIAM.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Martha Clutter, late of Jefferson Township, Allegheny County, dec'd, are requested to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said Martha Clutter, dec'd, are requested to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated for settlement

ap29-w6t JOHN WALTER, Admin'r.

Administrators Notice.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of William Gibson late of Elizabeth township, Allegheny County, Pa. dec'd. to present them to the undersigned Administrator, at the late residence of said dec'd, on Saturday 21st day of June, properly authenticated for settlement. Also, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the said estate, will make immediate payment.

ap29 w6t DAVID WILSON, Admin'r.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

3 improved Farms, 10 Town Lots, 100 Acres Timbered Land,

ALL situated in the county of Wabash, and State of Illinois, some of which is not surpassed in situation or improvements by any property in the county.

The above mentioned property, or a part, is offered for such goods as compose a country store: Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, or Pittsburgh manufactured articles; or for a good Farm in Pennsylvania, or a business stand in Pittsburgh. Any person wishing further information on the subject, shall receive prompt attention by addressing letters to the subscriber, post paid, at Mount Carmel, Wabash Co., Illinois.

oct 24-w6m WM. WOOD.

DIURETIC PILLS.

For the cure of that troublesome and distressing complaint called BACK ACHE.

Prepared and sold by Dr. J. SARGANT, Apothecary and Druggist, Federal street, Allegheny.

THE disease to which these celebrated pills are particularly applicable, is found to exist in the aged and infirm, the laborious and sedentary, and is commonly called *Back Ache*, or, more properly, obstructions or chronic inflammation of the Pancreas, Kidneys, Ureters, Bladder, &c., which is known by an acute and deep-seated pain in the small of the back; sometimes extending round the ilium to the abdomen; or a dull, heavy, or numbing pain, extending from the back down the lower extremity of the right abdomen to the inner part of the thigh. And many persons afflicted with this troublesome complaint are unable to endure violent exercise—others, when reclining, are unable to rise without assistance—and many, when stooping, have much difficulty in assuming an erect position.

PITTSBURGH, Allegheny co.

Dr. SARGANT:—I am glad to have the opportunity to recommend your pills, having been twelve years afflicted with the Back Ache. I have frequently been obliged to crawl on my hands and knees when I have got out of bed to get to a chair, and there sit, being unable to move. I was unable to do any kind of work, and my pain was beyond what any one could imagine.

Mr. James Cole recommended me to take your pills. I obtained a box when I came into town, and took some before I left your shop, and experienced immediate relief, and have never experienced the pains since; that is now seven years since. I wish you to give me some for a member of my family.

Yours respectfully, JAS. McCOMBES.

☞ Sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny city, and by his general Agents, J. KIDD & Co.,

jan6 w1y No. 60, corner of 4th and Wood st

SELLERS' VERMIFUGE.

The Great Worm Medicine of the day.

NO medicine has ever been offered to the public with stronger claims upon their confidence, than Sellers' Vermifuge. The following new certificates are from persons well known in the city and country.—Read them:—

PITTSBURGH, March 7, 1845.

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Dear Sir:—Having used your very usefly celebrated Vermifuge, with two of my children, with the happiest result, I do most cheerfully recommend its use as a very effective worm medicine.

Yours respectfully, REUBEN MILLER, Jr.

Lower St Clair township, Allegheny Co. Pa. March 20th, 1845.

I hereby certify that, after having used the different Vermifuges and worm preparations made and sold in this city, without any effect, I was induced by a neighbor who had used Sellers' Vermifuge with the finest eff